The Bombay Gazette

No. 12012 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S. S. Bokhara leaving on the 31st May, and during the south-west monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
SIMLA	3112	580	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
AUSTRALIA	3951	600	H. F. Beacon	21st "
CLYDE	4121	850	E. M. Edmond	28th "
NIZAM	3726	500	R. Hawkwood	5th July
BENGAL	4590	850	W. D. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Barratt	19th July

* Steamers marked I, proceed direct to London via Brindisi and those marked M via Marseilles. By the former passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2393	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3503	600	A. C. Legrice	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 550, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,010	800	1st June.	29th July.
GIAVA	4,003	600	30th June.	16th Aug.*
D. BARBIANO	5,010	800	16th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail from Bombay.
PANDORA	A. Trobits	3330	550	10th June.
TITANIA	S. Meros	4200	600	25th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3330	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3330	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 330	Rs. 170

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

*Above rates liable to War or Rent reserved at option.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3309	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after noon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bazaar House, 59, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Eden Hall will sail on or about 3rd June.
S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 15th June.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, May 28 1887.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF VENICE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 maunds, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the quay and warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, June 1 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd June 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 6th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at noon prompt.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 1, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANGORIA	2880	on or about 2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.

LOW IN PRICE, BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoked.

	Rs.	a.
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	7	0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3	0
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4	8
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	0
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	2	4
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5	0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30	0
Do. turn pin	34	0
SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6	0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. curl side for riding	13	8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. do. curl side for riding	13	8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3	4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4	8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7	0
Do. in gold frame	22	8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1	8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3	0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6	0
EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.		

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS.
42 in. by 23 in. ..... Re. 1 12 each.
45 in. by 24 in. ..... Rs. 2 4 "
39 in. by 23 in. ..... Re. 1 0 "

LINEN DAMASK TOWELS.
40 in. by 26 in. ..... Re. 1 12 each.

LINEN DIAPER TOWELS.
Rs. 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

LINEN DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In piece containing 12 squares, Rs. 19-8.

WATSON AND CO.,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFECT.
HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results
Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS.

DOUBLE TEXTURE WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.

Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	36

Leggings to match the above, per pair ..... Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ..... " 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.
Light and Durable, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	in.
Price Rupees	15	16	17	18	19	each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17	18	

Leggings to match the above per pair ..... Rs. 4 0
Caps ..... each " 3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers ..... " " 5 8
Do. Driving Aprons lined check ..... " 11 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT,

IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.

RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls, with accurately graduated Measures.

Each ..... Rs. 10-8.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, St.,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings	
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings	" 160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.	
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings	" 120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.	
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings	" 130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.	
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings	" 80	Diamond and Opal Rings.	
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings	" 90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS.

COL. HAWES TEA AGENCY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

AGAIN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS.

SELLING OFF REMAINING STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE OFFER our nice KANGRA VALLEY TEAS possessing delicious flavour at the following REDUCED RATES to make room for NEW SEASON TEAS.

Orange Pekoe Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, at Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, as. 14; Fragrant Congou, as. 12; Superfine Bohea, as. 10; Broken Tea and Dust, as 9.

TO PURCHASERS OF 15 LBS. 7½ PER CENT DISCOUNT.

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MEDICINE FOR INDIA.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Sea Sickness, Gastric Disorders, Impurities, and many Febrile attacks.

Safe but efficient Aperient, counteracting the baneful effects of climate, and quickening the functions.

EXCELLED BY NO IMPORTED PREPARATION.
GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.

PORTS	4	"	"	Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
SHERRIES	6	"	"	Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free gift samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The quality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD, London.
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

will be given by the Members of the BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB, under the distinguished patronage of THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY,

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1887.

The performance will commence at nine o'clock precisely, with the FARCE,

In one Act, Entitled,

"IN POSSESSION,"

BY MARTIN BECHER.

CHARACTERS.—

Mr. Rattleton Rorke	Mr. W. J. Bray.
Simon Blobber (a man in possession).	,, R. Fletcher.
Mr. Weazel (a lawyer)	,, E. Joyce.
Major Molpotherley	,, T. Thomas.
Miss Pirctta Platts (a lady's maid)	.. Mrs. Chance.

Scene.—West End Chambers,

To be followed by the COMIC DRAMA,

in two Acts, Entitled,

"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,"

BY THOMAS AND J. M. MORTON.

CHARACTERS.—

Sir Arthur Lassell	Mr. W. Waite.
Jasper Plum	,, T. W. Brumby.
Stephen Plum	,, W. Procter.
Frederick Plum	,, A. J. Rushton.
Toby Twinkle	,, G. F. Chance.
Harris	,, L. H. Blumenstock.
Lady Leatherbridge	,,Mrs. Hennog.
Lady Valeria Westonleigh	,, Chance.
Martha Gibbs	,, Thomas.

Guests, Factory Hands, Servants, &c.

ACT I.

Hall in Jasper Plum's House at Bristol.

A lapse of three months between the first and second Acts.

ACT II.

Drawing Room in Jasper Plum's House.

PRICES.

Boxes, Rs. 12; Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m., commencing at 9 p.m. punctually. Carriages at 11-30 p.m.

Secure Seats early to prevent disappointment. Plan of Theatre can be seen at Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., where seats can be secured.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN 1871.

HOLDERS are reminded that the LAST COUPON being now DUE, the BONDS must be SENT to Paris for RENEWAL,

Bombay, June 1 1887.

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN MR. JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE into my Firm of Ballantine and Co., of Bombay and New York, as a Partner from the 1st day of April 1887.

The style of the Firm from this date will be H. BALLANTINE and COMPANY.

H. BALLANTINE.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 2 GALLOWAY'S BOILERS, carrying 70 lbs. pressure, can be seen at work at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly.

Tenders to be sent in by the 16th inst.

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

29 Rmpart Row, Bombay June 2 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th June 1887, for the supply of the following CONSERVANCY CARTS, &c., required for the Chudderghaut Municipality:—

23 Galvanized Night Soil Carts, fitted with air-tight inlet and outlet valves, mounted on wheels with Iron Knaves, holding 200 gallons for one pair of bullocks.
25 Galvanized Crowley's patent Night Soil Carts for single bullock.
12 Wooden Dust Carts, wooden wheels, for one pair of bullocks.
12 Conservancy Carts, wooden wheels.
12 Galvanized Iron Water Carts, to hold 200 gallons.
10 Galvanized Iron Single Bullock Water Carts, 60 gallons.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 4 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 6 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 8 Seats.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOEL H. L. WOODS,
Assistant Superintending Engineer,
Chnd. Municipality.

Hyderabad, 31st May 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE,

VARIOUS KINDS of TRAVELLING or PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, our new Stock of Hall marked Gold and Silver Watches, Musical Boxes, Gold and Silver Charms, Steel Silver and Gold Spectacles, Gold Eyeglasses, 9 Carat Gold Stone Ring.

Best metal Watches, Rs. 8 cash.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate,

Church Gate Street,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

IMMISCH'S
PATENT METALLIC CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

THE MOST ACCURATE, RELIABLE, NON-BREAKABLE AND CONVENIENT INSTRUMENTS.

Approved and Recommended by the LEADING MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC Journals. Decidedly superior to Glass Thermometers in readily recording Temperature.

"Sensitive, Durable and Reliable."—*Provincial M. Journal.*

"It is equally sensitive and accurate as Glass Clinical Thermometers."—*Lancet.*

&c. &c. &c.

In neat Silver case, with Kew certificate, Rs. 21-0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
MAGIC
ASTHMA CURE.

MILD AND EFFICACIOUS,
ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN,
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF
IN A FEW MINUTES,
CHARMS AWAY PAIN
AND CLEARS THE LUNGS,
SO RELIEVING THE CHEST
THAT THE BRONCHIAL TUBES
HAVE FREE PLAY,
MOVING AS IN HEALTH
AND ARE SCOURED OF PHLEGM.
CURE FOR ASTHMA
UNEQUALLED THROUGHOUT THE
ROUND WORLD OF
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AMERICA.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CONCERT IN AID OF FUNDS,

to be held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms,

ON FRIDAY, 3RD JUNE, AT 8-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1 Flute Duet	.....	Messrs. A and F. Steere.
2 Song	"Alone on the Raft."	Mr. A F Harrington.
3 Tenor Solo	"Best of all."	Mr. R C Dixon.
4 Duet	"When the wind blows in from the Sea."	Messrs Wickham and Harrington
5 Bass Solo..	"The Bugler."	Mr. Bernard Thelenberg.
6 Trio	"Breathe soft, ye winds."	Messrs. Watson, Harrington and Muir.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

7 Pianoforte Solo	"Les Etoiles Filantes."	Miss Flower.
8 Song	"The one I love."	Mr. W F Wickham.
9 Whistling Solo	"Ah Che la Morte"	Mr. F J Clark.
10 Tenor Solo	"Sleep on, dear love."	Mr. R C Dixon.
11 Bass Solo.	"Shipmates."	Mr. Bernard Thelenberg.
12 Trio	"Dame Durden."	Messrs. Watson, Harrington and Muir.

Tickets may be obtained from the undersigned, or at the doors, as follows:—

Members' Tickets, to admit Members and Associates of the Y M C A and Y W C A ..... Eight Annas each.
(These tickets are not transferable.)
Non-Members' Tickets..... One Rupee each.

Piano kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited.

FRANK J. CLARK.
Honorary Secretary.

Y M C A Rooms, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay, 30th May 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified under Section 69, clause 3, of the Municipal Act, for the information of all Owners of all Mills in Wards D, F, and G of the City of Bombay, in respect to which Halaikhore service is now performed by private agency, that the undersigned will, on and from 16th day of June 1887, cause to be performed by Municipal servants the duties usually performed by Halaikhore at the aforementioned Mills, and will fix the amount of Halaikhore rate to be levied upon all owners of all Mills in the said Wards in accordance with the power conferred on him by section 86 of the Municipal Act, with the consent of the Town Council, in respect of the service rendered to the said Mills.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st June, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COL. HAWES TEAS.—Selling off at Reduced Rates to make room for New Season Teas. Price List on the front page, double column.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., 22, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, near Grant Road Station, with separate accommodation for Two Families. No reasonable offer for the whole, or part of the Bungalow, will be refused. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

X. Y. Z.—"NOT POSSIBLE." WANTED HERE

FOR SALE.—John Jeffrey and Co.'s Stout in Hogsheads, in Excellent Condition. Price, Rs. 70. Apply to FINLAY MUIR & Co.

PARSEE WANTED as Bazaar and Invoice Clerk. Good Salary. Apply, in writing, to "A. K. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

WANTED, a small, light second-hand VICTORIA in good order. State price to "PHLEGM," care of this office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 month 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN Basket complete, 22" by 11" by 9½, Rs 40 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation as NURSE to Children. References exchanged. Address "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dafter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ranguru Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

CANDIED FRUITS in Boxes of 2 lb. 3 oz., nett, Rs. 2-12; Confectionery, Re. 1 per lb; Smyrna Figs in Boxes of 1 lb. 6 oz., nett 7 as. at the FRESH ITALIAN STORES.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE, Hry. Goulet's best Champagne, Dry. Quarts, Rs. 50; Pints, Rs. 51. Verzenay Extra Dry. Quarts, Rs. 60; Pints, Rs. 61. Sole Agents MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.

TO BE LET, a Newly-decorated and Furnished SHOP, splendidly situated in Meadow Street. For rent and other particulars, apply to N. J. FRAMJEE, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

OUR "CAMP" TIMEPIECE, 5 inch, Bold Enamelled Dial, going 8 days, Nickelled Dustproof Case, fitted in Case with Strap, Rs. 35. The same, 3½ inch Dial, Rs. 30.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADIES JERSEY JACKETS, In Navy, Black and Burgundy; richly braided Rs. 9, 12, 14 to 26 each.—Just opened. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, Bombay and Poona.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Scottish High School, Byculla, and the John Connon School, Fort, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June.—JOHN FORGAN, Joint Hony. Sec.

PATENT TENT for Shooting, Double Fly, Sizes 8 by 6'. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

FOR SALE, DRESDEN and best PORCELAIN WREATHS and CROSSES for Children and Adults' Graves, with Border Inscriptions. Monuments and Railings supplied on the shortest notice. Memorial Brasses made to order. P. HAMILTON & Co., Sculptors, Byculla.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travelers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Marino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes. Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 20, Chundla street, near Jakeria Masjid.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearce & Co. Apply to PEARCE & Co., Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the following gold and silver ornaments, viz.—

4 gold bangles, 3 gold finger rings, 6 gold pootlees, 1 gold pan and one silver waist chain,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 3, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

1 case Agate sleeve links.
1 ,, Sealing wax, extra fine quality.
1 ,, Real Egyptian smoking mixtures & cigarettes.
1 ,, Samples of boots and shoes.
1 cask earthenware.
A remaining lot of cricket bats and balls.
1 case perambulators.
60 casks containing about 150 cwt lubricating oil.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusen Haptoolaboy Nuboobhoy Rungwala.

6 cases 131 Reuma Cabinet glass papers No. 0, 1, 2 and 3.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 3, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF RYHOPE WEST HARTLEY COAL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdoolcurrim—

50 tons Ryhope West Hartley Coal, landed on the 2nd inst., at Mallet Bunder, ex s. s. Gordonia.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Adjutant C. KENBALL. The same comprises star cut glassware, handsome, dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated cruet and liquor stands, ice pitcher, hotwater curry dishes, ice pail, breakfast cruet, biscuit box, toast rack, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, round waiter, piano, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, wire dish covers, handsome black, teak and stained wood furniture, such as a set of teak wood dining tables in 4 pieces, handsome sideboard with mirror glass, cupboard, dumbwaiter, wheeled tea tray, dinner, side, round, loo, Spanish dressing and washhand tables, handsome drawing room set in 11 pieces, inlaid cabinet and whatnot, chiffonier, ornamental and occasional tables and teapoys, music stand, drawing room, easy, low, folding, rocking, reclining and handsome dinning room chairs, iron bedstead complete, handsome almira and towel rack with mirror doors, hand-some inlaid dressing and washhand tables, cheval and dressing glasses, cloth and gown pegs, bookcase, cot, sofas, Chinese and Japanese, Spanish flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, fish aquarium with fish Brussels carpet, bath and dispense furniture, utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman.

1 strong built victoria.

1 powerful bay carriage horse, set of single harness and side saddle.

FOR SALE THE GOODWILL OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. CHARLES ZERRENNER & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the executie of the will of the late Mr. Charles Zerrenner to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m.

The good will of the firm of Messrs. Charles Zerrenner and Co., contractors, importers of machinery and general merchants, established in Bombay for the last 15 years.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the executor at his office in Medow Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhotics.
5 cases prints.
1 ,, T red twills.
1 ,, new cottage pianoforte specially made for India.
6 ,, superior assorted biscuits.
9 bales brown paper 40 to 45 lbs.
8 ,, ,, ,, 45 to 50 ,,
1 case colored braiding.
6 large pictures respecting tiger hunting, chitta hunt, cooly women, Khootaie Gate, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 second hand brougham.
1 strong pony cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY BITTERS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

40 boxes each	1 doz quarts silkery mousseux.		
24 ,, ,,	1 ,, quarts Rooster brandy.		
13 ,, ,,	2 ,, pints Rooster brandy.		
11 ,, ,,	1 ,, quarts Pepsin bitters.		
22 ,, ,,	2 ,, pints Pepsin bitters.		
17 ,, ,,	1 ,, bon bon or worm tablets.		
4 hogsheads claret.			

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CANDAWADY STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Laxooman Bapojee and Padmanath Laxoomanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of January 1886, and subject to a claim of Rs. 15,000 and interest due on a first mortgage of the premises executed by the said mortgages to Parwatibai, widow of Khrraj Lalljee, deceased, on the 15th day of November 1883.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the public road called Candawady, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Boolesh war, containing by admeasurement 1,347 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, together with the buildings and erections of the wells, plants, and trees built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 140, 1st and now street No. 3, ward No. 755, and bounded on the east by the cart of Canjee Khetsy and Atmaram Bapsolu Khutree, on the west by the cart of Chimabaee, wife of Canojee Hipatrao, now belonging to Babajee Ravoonath Khutree, and the properties of Nilco Narayen and Dhurmajee Heerajee, on the north by the said Candawady street, on the north east by the property of Sadanund Balcrushna, and a portion of Atmaram Bapsolu's court, and on the sout by the cart of Shantaram Narrayen, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE ON BANDORA HILL, BANDORA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premesis, on the dates hereunder mentioned by order of Messrs. Nicolas de Ga, Joao Domingos Gonsalves and Joseph de Esperance, Trustees appointed by the High Court Decree, dated the 4th day of April 1887, in suit No. 513 of 1872 (Ordinary Original Civil Juriadiction), filed by Rose Mary de Ga and her husband Nicolas de Ga, one of the abovenamed vendors, against Anne Pennell, Pestonjee Dinshaw and others.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Government land with the bungalow or dwelling house, cook room stables and out houses standing thereon, known as "Mountain Home" situate on Bandora Hill, Bandora, in the Island of Salsette, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the Hill Road, on the west partly by the Hill Road and partly by the Government land, on the south by the property of Aga Khan, in the subdistrict of Tanna, computed to contain 1½ goontas or 1208 2-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Revenue under Survey No. 1 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 1.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Government land with the bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom and out houses standing thereon, known as "Mountain Home" situate on Bandora Hill, aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Deogo Manoel deLima and partly by the property of Caetan Nunes, on the north by the property of Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the west by the Bill Road or Government land by the side of the said road, and on the south by the property of the late Henry Stevens, in the sub-district of Tanna, computed to contain 3½ goontas or 1,325 square yards, be the same more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 3.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of Government land with the upper storied bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom stables, and out houses standing thereon, known as "Balmoral Hall" situate on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Marcalo de Souza and partly by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy, on the north partly by the property of the late Henry Stevens, partly by the property of Paulo A. Gonsalves, and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Shapoorjee, in the subdistrict of Tanna, part of this lot is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Survey No. 6, and is computed to contain 2½ goontas or 3,357 square yards, be the same more or less. The remainder of this lot is assessed as vurcus land under Survey No. 280, and is computed to contain 12 goontas or 1,452 square yards be the same more or less. The said house is assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 6.

ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

LOT No 4.—All that piece of Government Varcus land under Survey No. 280, being on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east, south and partly on the north by the property of Eduljee Adurjee Homjee and on the west and partly on the north by the property of Daniel Ignac o de Monte, computed to contain 23-4 goontas or 230 square yards, be the same more or less.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 5.—All that piece of Government Varcus land, being on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east, south and north partly by Government ground and partly by the property of Ignacio Joseph Pereira, and on the west by the property of Dr. Vitoriano Alexico Dias, computed to contain 67-8 goontas or 732½ square yards, be the the same more or less.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 5 P.M.

LOT No. 6.—All that piece of Government land under Survey No. 332 Pot No. 2 together with the wall erected thereon, being on the east side of Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Brass Antonio Pereira, Philip F. Pereira and Antonio I Fernandes, on the west by the property of Boaventura Augello Pascoli Pereira, on the south partly by the property of Camillo Philip Pereira and Antonio I Fernandes and on the north partly by the property of Brass Antonio Pereira and Ignacio D Fonseca computeb to contain 1one acre and 3½ goontas or 5,235 square yards be the same more less.

For further particulars and condi ion of sale, apply to Messrs HORE, CONROY and BROWN, attorneys for the Vendors or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 3, 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.
18, Forbes Street.

LEATHES & Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by public Auction at the above rooms at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., a number of China photographic albums, reliefs, imitation jewellery. Several pairs of Dresdon China figures, Stationers' sundries, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A new imperial 12 feet billiard table with four lamps and accessories by Thurston.
A new consignment of brown Windsor soap.
A new mandoline picolo musical box, by Paillard & Co.
Magic lanterns.
Dalland's optical goods.
A few choice sterling silver cigerrette cases—
Match boxes and scent bottles.
Jeffries Badminton Sets,

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, June 3, 1887

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Biennial General Meeting of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the residence of the late Sett Jehangirji Nasarvanji Wadia, No. 5, Parsee Bazar Street, on MONDAY, the 6th June next, at 1-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and the Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1886 and 1886.
2. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the years 1887 and 1888.
3. To appoint a Member in place of Mr. Jehangir C. Jehangir Readymoney, who retires by rotation from the Managing Committee, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment by the Managing Committee in accordance with clause 29th of the Trust Deed of this Institution of Mr. Jerajbhai Peerbhai in place of the late Haji Ismail Cassim Chinai, as one of the Members and Trustees of the funds of the Dispensary.

By order of the Managing Committee,
RASTOMJEE MERWANJEE MASTER,
Sec., Bombay Native Dispensary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (above plinth), of two new SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of BARRACKS on the North and South Flanks of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, under the following sub-heads:—

I.—Masonry, &c.
II.—Doors and Windows.
III.—Roofing.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on the 16th June 1887, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.
Acting Executive Engineer, B. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th May 1887.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

WATER PROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Water Proof Cloaks	..each	Rs.	23 to 25
Do. Black, Brown and Grey Waterproof Coats	,,	,,	15 to 18
Do. Grey and Brown Cashmere do	,,	,,	15
Do. Olive Color Waterproof	,,	,,	18 to 20
Do. Slate Color Waterproof Coats, light in weight	,,	,,	9 to 10
White Water Proof Sheets with Warm Lining	,,	,,	8 to 12
Do. do. Cloth 66in. breadth, per yd.	,,		4
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Turban Cover	each	,,	6-8
Gent's Tweed Ulsters	,,	,,	20 to 25
Do. Cashmere Suits	,,	,,	10 to 25
Do. Tweed Hats with Flaps	,,	,,	2 to 7
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits	,,	,,	20 to 25
Do. do. Serge Suits	,,	,,	15 to 25
Do. Best White Woolen Gauze Drawers	,,	,,	4 to 5
Do. do. do. Shirts	,,	,,	3-8 to 5
Do. do. Merino Socks	..per doz.	,,	7 to 12
Red and White Blankets	,, pair	,,	6 to 21
Railway Rugs	each	,,	18 to 21
Ladies' Best white Handkerchiefs	..per doz.	,,	1-8 to 3
Best White Linen Damask	,, yard	,,	1-8
Steel Trunks of Small and Large sizes	..each	,,	19 to 16

BOOTS AND SHOES

of D. S. & POLLAK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at cheap prices.

Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Lace and Elastic Monsoon Boots ..per pair Rs. 8 to 10

Do. Do. Calf and kid leather lace, Elastic and open button boots ,, ,, 6-8 to 14

Do. Do. Patent leather lace and Elastic Shoes ,, ,, 5-8

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay.

SMOKERS

Who are in search of a really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to have their

ATTENTION

drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER,

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of the following

SPECIALITIES.

		Rs.	as.
Golden Block Mixture	..per 1 lb. tin	3	4
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ¼ ,,	0	14
Golden Shag	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Latakia	,, ½ ,,	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,400,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SO

LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted direct through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Concert, Young Men's Christian Association, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Bombay Carlton Club, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Architect (s), from Aden ; and Bagdad (s), Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Welbary (s), and County of Salop (s), for Trieste and Venice ; Mount Lebanon (s), Antwerp ; Kimberley (s), Hull ; and Goa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi per extra s.s Kerbella will be closed at the General Post Office tomorrow, at 10 a.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

POLO.—The game to-day will be :—Black and yellow —Messrs. Baker, Burder and Murray *vs.* White—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Graham, Captain Fenton and Mr. Warner. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Melgiri Murhar, late Kulkarni of mauze Shivhalli, taluka Dharwar, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been found guilty of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.—The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations :—Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 25 ; Messrs. Nowrojee M. Bhedwar and Co., 2 bags of flour ; Mr. Protab Rae Govindram, 1 bag ; and a friend 1 bag, total 4 bags or twenty Bombay maunds.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Chinch Bunder Road touching the death of Fakeer Mahomed Yacoob, aged 60 years. Deceased was a carpenter employed at a new chawl in course of erection at Chinchpoogly. At about 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he accidently fell from a scaffolding on which he was at work, an eight of about 17 or 18 feet, and sustained severe internal injuries which proved fatal. A verdict of a accidental death was accorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club at 6 p.m. —

Overture	French Comedy	Kela Bela.
Quadrille	Merry Folks	Dawson.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Waltz	Clasping Hands	Hecker.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville.	Planquette.
Gavotte	Le Zingare	Williams.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Mahaluxmee touching the death of a child aged 2½ years, named Suckoobai, the daughter of gardner named Luximon Yessoo living on the premises of his master Chunsee Bhunsally. Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday, while playing about in the garden compound the child accidentally fell into a tank used for watering the garden, and being unperceived by any one was drowned. A verdict of a accident'al death by drowning was recorded.

A PICKPOCKET IN VICTORIA GARDENS.—Abdool Rahimon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse, containning Rs. 22 in currency notes and cash, from the pocket of Mungul Jannoo, on Wednesday afternoon, while standing in a crowd at the Victoria Gardens. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the deed by a man who was standing in the crowd and who witnessed the occurrence. On being handed over to the police, the purse with its cotents was found in his possession. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 31st May, 1887, was 406, being 43 less than the preceding week and 25 less than the week ending the 25th May, 1886, and 16 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 288 births were reported in the different districts. There was no death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 22·46. There were 98 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 less than the last week and 6 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 68, 21 and 9 last week, against 69, 21 and 8, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

8-30 p.m.—Communicant's meeting.

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, the case of Steven Howard *versus* Rustomjee Dadabhoy and Cursetjee Rustomjee was called on for further hearing before Mr. P. Ryan. Before the case was proceeded with the complainant said he understood that the defendants were to make an application for an adjournment.

Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy stated that he had no application to make, but he wished to state to the Court that, as his Counsel Mr. Peroozeshaw Mehta is now away from Bombay owing to the vacation, he would therefore reserve the cross-examination of witnesses that might be examined on behalf of the complainant, and that the case in the meantime be proceeded with. Mr. Howard said, that he had a material witness in the case named Samuel Fernandes, and as he was about to leave for Bhownuggur tomorrow (Friday) and would not be able to obtain leave for a month or two he asked that he should be examined.

The Magistrate replied that the witness could be examined now and that his cross-examination could be taken under a commission to be issued to Bhownuggur on interrogatories.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Rustomjee in that case must pay the cost of the commission.

The Magistrate : There will be no cost of commission incurred.

It was eventually agreed that the hearing of the case be adjourned until the 16th instant.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Esplanade Road, Mr. A. C. Walker, the chairman of the company, presiding. The report of the directors, which has already appeared in our columns, was submitted to the meeting.

A letter was then read to the meeting from a shareholder, Mr. Harilal K. Desai, residing at Ahmedabad, referring to the deligence and care of the manager, Mr. Randle, in the good management and prosperity of the company, and to give him an increment in his present commission, say, half or one per cent, although he the shareholder never had seen him and had no kind of acquaintance with him.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of 15 per cent free of income-tax, of giving a bonus of Rs. 1,250 to the assistants and clerks at the discretion of the manager, confirming the re-appointment of Mr. A. C. Walker as a director of the company, re-electing Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Dr. T. Blaney as directors, and re-appointing Messrs N. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia as auditors of the accounts of the company for the present year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman, directors and the secretary and manager of the company, the meeting terminated.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything deleterious in its composition ; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successfully to cope with most descriptions of impurities, and to cure, or at least relieve, most varieties of diseases.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th May :—

THE MUSJID BUNDER.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th instant, representing that much inconvenience is caused from the want of space at the siding on Musjid Bunder, and proposing that the south boundary fence of the dock be removed and the whole of Musjid Bunder included in dock limits. Read report by the Engineer, dated 18th instant, furnishing an estimate of cost amounting to Rs. 440 including the provision of a row railway gate to cost Rs. 165, which is chargeable to the dock extension works. The Engineer points out that the proposed sheds for the new dock have to be constructed on a portion of the space to be enclosed, and the fence will be gradually shifted as the work proceeds as will best suit the requirements of the traffic. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 25th instant, intimating that there is no customs objection to the proposed extension of the dock enclosure, provided the additional area is securely fenced, that at the new gates the same checks are enforced, and the same working now observed as at the existing gates, and that passengers' baggage is not passed out through the new gates.

Resolution—Sanctioned at the estimated cost of Rs. 440. The conditions imposed by the Collector of Customs to be observed.

THE LATRINES AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Read letter from the Health Officer, dated 31st December last, enquiring whether in the event of the Municipal latrines at Carnac Bunder being removed the Trust will be willing to give suitable sites for their re-erection on any place east of Frere Road in positions near enough to admit of their being connected to the Frere Road sewer ; and upon what terms, and stating that if the Municipality have to remove the latrines from their present positions it will become necessary for the Trust to erect others to meet the convenience of the public frequenting their bunders and land. Read minutes of the Trustees to whom the papers had been circulated.

Resolution.—The Trustees' Engineer and the Traffic Manager should, after communication with the Municipal Engineer, report whether a convenient site can be selected near enough to the Frere Road to get over the difficulty of drainage which supplies to the present latrine sites.

ENCROACHMENT BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th December last, bringing to notice an encroachment made by the G. I. P. Railway Company on a piece of land owned by the Trustees on the west side of the railway and north of Musjid Bridge. Submitted plan of the land, furnished by the Engineer, showing that 6 1-9 square yards had been encroached on. Submitted minute by Colonel Merewether expressing the opinion that no claim should be made for the encroachment. Submitted correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner as to an entrance being gained to the land in question by an opening in the parapet of Musjid Bridge, and also as to the sale of the land to the Municipality. Submitted reports of the Engineer, dated 25th April last. Submitted reports of the Traffic Manager and of Mr. Ainsworth, Assistant Traffic Manager. The papers, having been circulated, were not read.

Resolution.—No notice need be taken of the small encroachment made by the G. I. P. Railway Company reported in the Traffic Manager's letter of 9th December last. The land on north-west side of Musjid Bridge should be put up to auction at a reserved price of Rs. 10 per square yard.

THE PILOTAGE DUES.

Read Government Resolution No. 166, dated 14th instant, stating that the sanction of the Government of India will now be requested to the reduction of pilotage dues by 17½ per cent. as proposed, and also to the reductions recommended by the Trustees on transporting fees, and that on the receipt of the Government of India's sanction the amended rates will be published, as also a notification altering rule 63 of the pilotage bye-laws fixing the proportion of the pilotage fees to be paid to the Trustees and the pilots respectively.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st May 1887.	For week ending 21st May 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	32	30
,, ,, out of ,, ,,	27	28
,, transported	13	20
,, attended to	1	5

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 20th May 1887.	For week ending 20th May 1886.
Vessels entered.....	10	10
,, left.....	11	14
,, remaining in dock	16	16

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PLEADERS AND BARRISTERS.

THE *Hindu Patriot* says :—" It is not long that the Bombay gentlemen of the long robe had a rather severe wigging at the hands of the local High Court Judges for the exercise of what they and their brethren in other parts of the country have come to regard a prescriptive right. They would coolly pocket their fees, and become *non est* exactly when wanted, because, forsooth, they had pocketed *other* fees. The matter was fully ventilated in the press at the time, and there was some check of the evil which was growing quite intolerable. It attracted, however, no attention here at Calcutta, as the management was not quite so clumsy as at Bombay. Though learned leaders sometimes failed to put a timely appearance, client's interest did not suffer much, and clients, poor fellows, had to retain the big guns, if only to prevent their opening fire on the wrong side. A learned barrister, who is also a Stipendiary Magistrate of this City evidently thinks that the conduct of his brother barristers on this head from the Advocate-General downwards is above all comment. He is, however, not equally satisfied with the way in which the pleaders of his own Court choose to do business. Their dilatoriness in appearing after accepting fees is sometimes attended by serious inconvenience to the Court, as well as to the suitors, who are liable to have their cases struck off for non-appearance. If other engagements prevent a pleader or a barrister to attend, he should depute a brother lawyer to attend on his behalf. Unless they mend their manners soon, " serious notice " has been threatened, and we hope the pleaders will benefit by it. At the same time the certificate of the learned magistrate notwithstanding, it is time, we cannot help thinking, that the High Court should give the matter some consideration, and promulgate some rule, which will bring these gentlemen, whether in the High Court itself, or in any of the Subordinate Courts, to a proper sense of duty and responsibility. If the matter were properly managed the clog of briefs in the leader's chambers would fast disappear, work would be reasonably divided, and both the Court and the suitor as well as the briefless junior would benefit immensely. It is no use saying that barristers in the High Court manage their work in this respect satisfactorily. They don't."

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF A NATIVE OFFICER.

AT a General Court Martial assembled at Yemethen, on the 26th day of March 1887, Subadar Major Venkatsawmy, 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, was charged with neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Gweben, Upper Burmah, when in command of a military post, in time of war, omitted to send out a party to patrol, as directed in the standing orders of his post, between the 24th and 26th October 1886 ; and with conduct unbecoming a native officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having made the following statement before a Court of Enquiry :—"I did not send out a party to help Havildar Govinda Rao's party on 23rd October, because I knew nothing about the fighting and heard no firing. Havildar Govinda Rao did not ask me for a party to send out and recover Private Kanikan and the looted stores," he well knowing such statement to be false. Finding. The Court, of which Colonel Holt, of the Queen's R. W. S. Regiment, was President, found the prisoner guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The Court, by a majority of seven, recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of long service and unblemished character. Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in India, to whom the proceedings of the court were sent for confirmation, remarked :—"I confirm the finding on the 2nd charge and the sentence of the Court. The finding on the 1st charge is not confirmed. I accept the recommendation to mercy of the Court, and remit the punishment awarded. The prisoner is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting to at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 31st ultimo.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 30th, 9 feet 7 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in six talukas. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30, and 32 ; and Tatta 22, 42, and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River normal. Kharif preparations general. Fever in two, small-pox in eight, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Sukkur 22, 28, and 40 ; Shikarpur 21, 24½, and 40 ; and Latkhana 20, 26, and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in three talukas ; kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in two, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in one taluka. River at Kotri on 30th, 9 feet 7 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Wheat 24, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 28, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Days hot ; night usually cold; Measles in Jacobabad and Shahdadpur.

Ahmedabad.—Land being prepared for cultivation. Public health good. Wheat 27 and bajri 30 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain. Weather very sultry. Small-pox continues ; 10 cases, 1 death. Bajri 30 wheat 21, and maize 48 pounds.

Kaira.—Land being manured. Public health good. small-pox among cattle in Borsad Taluka. Bajri 32 wheat 25, and rice 23 pounds.

Broach.—Sowing preparations for kharif continue. Cattle disease in A'mod, Vagra, and Jambusar ; small-pox in Ankleswar. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Field operations continue. Cattle healthy ; fever in Bardoli Taluka. Jowari 38 and nagli 42 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Rain in eight talukas ; minimum 6 cents at Bhusaval, maximum 1 inch at Chalisgaon. Ague in two and small-pox in eight talukas ; cholera in Pachora, Savda, Bhusaval, and Jalgaon ; cases 267, fatal 114. Wheat and bajri 27 and 41 pounds per rupee respectively.

Nasik.—Threshing over ; preparation for kharif sowing continues ; burning of land for kharif sowing in progress in Igatpuri and Kalvan Talukas. Cholera at Manmad, in Chawdor Taluka, 7 attacks, 6 deaths ; at Yeola 9 attacks, 1 death ; small-pox in Yeola and Nandgaon Talukas ; with the above exception, public health good. Prices stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 26th and 30th ; nil on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from north-west on 25th, 29th, and 30th ; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Cholera in Murbad Taluka, cases 5, fatal 4; small-pox in Bhiwndi Taluka, cases 7, fatal 1; slight fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 30th ultimo.) —Fever in Pen and Panvel, and small-pox in Panvel Taluka; cattle-disease in Panvel, Maagnon, and Mahad Talukas. Preparation for kharif commenced. Rice second sort 26 1-16 and tur dal second sort 20 7-16 pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 10 cent, total 99 cent. Reaping rabi completed. Weather hot and cloudy. Slight fever in two, measles in one, and slight cattle-disease in parts of eight talukas. Nagli 16-36, vari 14-21, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Rain 86 cents in Peta Baramati and 1 inch and 31 cents in Indapur and 66 cents in Bhimthadi Taluka. Hundi sown in places in Peta Baramati; land being prepared for cultivation in Indapur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi Talukas. Public health generally good slight cattle-disease in Indapur, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi Talukas; one fatal cholera case in Poona City on the 25th. Bajri 44 and jowari 50 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Cholera in Nevasa and Kopargaon, cattle-disease in Jamkhed. Bajri 54 and jowari 64 pounds.

Satara.—Land being prepared for sowing of kharif in certain talukas. Cholera in Karad, Valva, Satara, Khanapur, Man, Patan, Khatav, and Tasgaon Talukas —1,082 cases, 441 fatal ; cattle-disease in 7 talukas. Jowari 44-23 and bajri 43-15.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Bijapur 1 inch 59 cents, minimum in Hungund 7 cents; ploughing operations continue. Cattle-disease in the district ; cholera in Indi 53 cases, 18 fatal. Jowari 64 and bajri 57 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain 13 cents in Athni, 31 cents in Parasgad, none elsewhere; rain much required for the sowing of rice and kharif crops. Cattle-decease is on the decrease. Jowari 46 and bajri 50 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in Nargund 4¼ inches, in Gadag, Baukapur, and Hangal about 1 inch, in Navalgund and Ron nearly an inch, and slight in Hubli. Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice retarded in some places for want of rain; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, loss of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Ranebennur, and Kod Talukas. Public health generally good ; slight cattle-disease in Nargund Peta. Rice 24 and jowari 55½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Sowing continues ; seeds sprouted. Slight fever in Haliyal. Rain 18 cents in Siddapur. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Small-pox in Virpur ; measles in Rajkot and Gadka ; small-pox in cattle at Morvi. Wheat 23, bajri 24, and jowari 25 pounds.

Wadwan.—Weather hot. General health good Bajri 26, jowari 30, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public good health. Standing crops in good condition. Bajri 28, wheat 18, and rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in parts of seven districts. Preparations for kharif cultivation still going on. Fever and small-pox in parts of seven, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and cholera in parts of six districts.

THE FIRE AT SIMLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to an up-country paper, gives the following account of the fire which destroyed the greater part of the native bazaar at Chota Simla on Friday :—

There are various rumours as to the origin of the fire. One is that some early-rising resident of the bazaar got up to boil water for his morning's meal and fell asleep over his task: another that the fire began in an unoccupied room. But whatever the origin of the fire was, everything was in favour of a conflagration. Owing to the prolonged drought the whole bazaar was as dry as tinder, and a steady wind, blowing south-east, drove the flames from shop to shop. The Chota Simla bazaar was occupied for the most part by banis's shops, with the usual stock-in-trade of grain, ghi, and that most fatal auxiliary of fire, kerosine oil. The inhabitants of the bazaar consisted largely of Bengali clerks, who are packed away in a manner hardly conducive to comfort or health ; but happily these unfortunate men and their families made their escape before the fire reached them. They stood silent, wringing their hands and accepting the inevitable. The banias seized their account books and removed them to a secure distance, and then returned to secure whatever they could lay hands on. The road beyond the limit of the fire was heaped with grain, ghi, and the household effects of the Bengali clerks. The alarm was soon given, but was too late to allow of any effective measure being taken to quell the flames, and it seems that the fire must have thoroughly established its power before water could be turned on. At the upper end of the bazaar several shops were saved by water; but it was probably owing chiefly to the direction of the wind that these shops escaped. At the lower end the hose was played unavailingly on the blazing shops, and though for a time the fire was held back, it soon became apparent that no efforts could check the flames fed by ghi and kerosine. Great sparks went sailing through the air, falling on the wooden roofs of the houses below the bazaar, and the greatest anxiety was felt by the English residents for their houses were dry to the ground and there was no water available on the premises to put out a fire. Fear, too, was felt that the deodars which lined the road would soon be in a blaze, and the trees immediately adjoining the bazaar were therefore cut down. Luckily at about half-past two the wind lulled, and it became evident that the fire would be confined to the bazaar. Below the bazaar were clusters of small huts complimentarily styled bungalows by their Bengali occupants, and when it was apparent that the bazaar was lost, the main efforts of the spectators were directed to saving these. The heat was so intense that it was with difficulty that those who directed the hose could keep their position, and the work of breaking down the wooden supports of the houses was arduous in the extreme. As day broke the men of the Gurkha detachment arrived, but there was no work for them. Looting was impossible, as the flames defied a near approach. Nor, indeed, was there any tendency among the orderly, paralysed crowd to attempt any pilfering. The numerous English residents who hurried to the spot did all they could to stop the fire, but the want of proper appliances severely handicapped them. But they fought as Englishmen will fight when matters became desperate, and if any one needed an example he certainly had it in the person of Mr. J.B. Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor, who worked away the whole night in the thickest of the fire, encouraging the relief party and the victims, and giving directions which were so sadly required in a manner peculiarly cool and quite. Mr. Good was there with the familiar Alpen-stock, his feelings divided between the desire to extinguish the fire and the fear of wasting the precious water of which Simla has none too much ; and there were many others who have justly earned the gratitude of the poor Simla bazaar people by their plucky efforts in an almost hopeless case. Among these few none were more conspicuous than Captain Geoffrey Porter and Mr. Rumsby, of the Punjab Secretariat.

It is difficult to describe the scene. The sufferers were quiet, almost impassive. There had been no loss of life, and that was a subject of congratulation and a means of impressing the homeless babu and the barkrupt bania that things might have been worse. The fire went on with a steady muffled roar, varied from time to time by the crash of falling timbers and the rattle of dislodged sheets of corrugated iron. It was sad to see the beautifully carved wood-work of the shops, upon which so much money had been expended, obliterated by the flames, and to watch the well known deodar which had grown through roof of one of the shops since Chota Simla bazaar first sprang up wither away in the fierce heat. The scene was ghastly enough, while night lasted but it grew still more ghastly as day broke over the mountains disclosing groups of people, Europeans and natives, who had been anxiously watching for many weary hours. Every one shared in the same fear that the wind might get up again and carry the flames up to "Ellersle," where the Punjab records lay in danger or down to "Torrentium" and the wood-roofed houses of Chota Simla. But mercifully the air was still, and by 6 o'clock the worst was known. Chota Simla bazaar was gutted and a wreck. The Bengali clerks had found shelter for their families in the few houses which escaped, or had sent them to the Burra Simla bazaar; while the enterprising banias where already making their plans for commencing business in any outhouse which charitable people might place at their dispesal. It is a great calamity. Many of the shops were buildings of some value, and all contained a large amount of stores. But the fire in Chota Simla is as nothing compared to what a fire in the large Simla bazaar would be, and it behoves the authorities to take a warning from the disaster of Friday night and to look to the condition of the large bazaar. In an Indian fire it is usually efficacious to arrest the course of the flames by crating a gap in the line of houses by gunpowder or the axe. Neither gunpowder nor axe was forthcoming on Friday night, and, as far as we can learn, water was not available until the fire had established itself. Some precautions, too, seem necessary regarding the storing of kerosine. Regulations, no doubt, exist; but, like many other excellent regulations in Simla, the regulation which allows an inspection of a bania's kerosine store after several hours' notice is rendered nugatory by bania A making over his store to bania B. Should another fire unhappily visit Simla it would seem desirable that there should be some understanding as to the authority who is to be held responsible for order and for the direction of affairs. Simla is blessed with a Municipality, a Deputy Commissioner and a Police Officer, but it was extremely difficult to ascertain who was in command on Friday night. Many of the spectators made happy suggestions on which other spectators acted, and every one seemed free to take what measures seemed to him best calculated to arrest the progress of the fire. Everyone was willing and ready to help, and it so happened that the Lieutenant-Governor was on the spot ready and competent to issue directions. But the Simla public cannot always expect this ; and some working plan for future fires should be prepared, and some responsible official should be selected to issue directions and to take the command of relief parties. It might be possible to organise a fire brigade equipped with axes and appliances for screening a relief party from the heat of the flames, and a sufficient amount of gunpowder should certainly be kept in the vicinity of the bazaars for blowing up houses. The position of the hydrants might also be considered by the authorities ; and it might be desirable to have supplementary hydrants, placed beyond the reach of the shops, but in such a position as to command the bazaar, for use when a fire occurs.

Chota Simla bazaar is now in ashes, and from its ashes it may be hoped that a less tortuous and unsanitary bazaar will arise. It is not too much to say that the condition of the old bazaar for the last three months has been far from satisfactory, the road needing repairs and the drains being in a very bad state. Added to its other manifold drawbacks is the fact that a vendor of meat has been allowed to find his way to the unfortunate bazaar. This most unpleasant innovation will, no doubt, be ascribed as one of the causes of the ruin which has fallen on the Chota Simla bazaar; and another cause will be found in the prophecy to which we alluded not long ago in this paper, namely, that a great fire would visit Simla.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THE Curlew, which arrived in Calcutta on Sunday evening from Chandbally, has brought some further particulars regarding the recent cyclone. The *Indian Daily News* writes :—

The vessel left Calcutta on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and experienced very rough weather almost from the time of starting. At midnight on the 25th, they encountered the cyclone, which was raging with great violence, and the rain fell in torrents. The vessel anchored off Kedgeree in 6 fathoms but finding herself drifting after paying out about 90 fathoms of chain, she was obliged to steam at sead in order to maintain her position, but lifted her anchor once or twice. Their awnings were carried away, and the passengers' effects, and such moveable articles were lost overboard. On Thursday, the 26th, the wind moderated, and at about 2 p.m. considerably abated. After this, however, the sea began to rise, and the wind increased to a gale from the south, accompanied by rain. On Friday, the wind blowing fresh from the S. S. W., the Curlew proceeded on her way to Chandbally, and at about 6 P.M. reached the Koneka Buoy, at the entrance of the Chandbally river where she anchored, in attention to distress signals hoisted on Short's Island. The Curlew sent away her boats, but as they were drifting, and night was drawing on, and the passengers were without food, the vessel proceeded to Chandbally without being able to render any assistance. On arrival at Chandbally the Bassein was sent away ; immediately, and rescued the people on the island, who proved to be the Europeans and Natives employed in building the Government Lighthouse, which is being erected on the island. They had been for four days houseless and without food or shelter of any kind, and when rescued were clinging on to the roofs of trees. Part of the island has been washed away, and none of the houses have been left standing. Some of their number are also missing. The Curlew returned to Calcutta by the Sola passage, and passed the D Buoy adrift and floating. She also sighted one of the missing lightships, the Clyde, which marked the Long Sand Reef. She was lying ashore about 6 miles below Cowkolly, near the entrance of the Hidgelee river, her mast was standing, but her poop appeared to be carried away. On Sunday, it was the general opinion that she had foundered, as it was almost impossible for her to have escaped, being dashed to pieces on the Long Sand Reef, when once she broke adrift, as she had so little sea-room. How she managed to get under the reef and over the sand bank, where she is lying, is a mystery, save to those on board ; probably she was carried over by the storm wave. The Commander of the Curlew reported her exact position to the Port Officer on his arrival, and a small steamer was immediately despatched to her assistance.

The Curlew, throughout the voyage, had extremely rough weather, but proved herself a splendid sea-boat. She took very little water on board,—a fact due to her whale back bow. She was built so far back as 1862, and was originally intended to run the American blockade. Her plates throughout are steel, and though not a very seaworthy-looking craft, she behaved probably better than some of the more imposing vessels who were in the cyclone. She went right through the worst of it, and sustained none but very trifling damages to her awnings, &c., and landed all all her passengers safely at Chandbally.

The Tyrone followed the Curlew on both trips, the latter vessel acting as pilot.

We see from the shipping reports that the Godiva has been got off the sand-bank, and is being towed up the river by the Electric, and is reported by telegram as "all well."

THE P. and O. Steamer Hydaspes, which arrived at Madras from Calcutta, reports that i was blowing a gale of wind when she left, and that there was a very heavy sea at the Sandheads. The Lang Sand, light ship, was adrift and missing, also the Eastern Channel Light. There was a large ship, supposed to be Godiva, in a most critical position at the edge of the Eastern sea reef. Owing to the heavy sea, the pilot, Mr. Daily, and the leadsman, Mr. Manning, could not be landed, and were brought on to Madras. The Agent of the P. and O. Company sent both these officers back to Calcutta by the steamer Tibre. The Hydaspes also reports that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna, for London, was at anchor below Saugor, weather-bound.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st June, 1887.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·739
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	73·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind	WSW, SSW, SW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	184
Fall of Rain	0.05
Total fall during month	0·05
Year	0·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 2nd June.	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE AT JUBBULPORE.

THE case in which Samuel Carey Gordon, a Eurasian of Jubbulpore had been charged before Mr. Justice Straight at Allahabad, with forging a promissory note purporting to have been executed by the late Mr. G. R. Watts, also of Jubbulpore in favour of a Mrs. De Saurin for Rs. 10,000 was mentioned in a telegram from our Allahabad correspondent a few days ago. Gordon was not found guilty of forgery, but he was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment for fabricating false evidence. The facts of the case are briefly these :—

The prisoner was the son-in-law of the late Mr. E. R. Watts, who died possessed of house property and a little money which was left in trust for the benefit of his daughter's children. His widow appears to have allowed the prisoner the whole management of affairs until, in 1885, an inquiry was instituted in the Judge's Court at Jubbulpore in reference to the deceased's estates, and the accounts were called for. The prisoner made up these accounts and claimed to have expended Rs. 10,000 upon an alleged promissory note of the deceased's passed to Mrs. de Saurin, the prisoner's mother, for money said to have been borrowed. Mrs. de Saurin, however, denied all knowledge of the transaction or of ever having been in a position to lend such a sum to Watts ; nor had de Saurin, who was a broker in Calcutta, ever lent any money to the deceased. Upon this, inquiries were instituted which resulted in the prisoner's committal on a charge of forgery.

Mr. G. E. A. Ross prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. Scott Howell defended the prisoner.

Evidence was taken on Monday, several witnesses being examined; and a statement by the prisoner before Mr. McMinn's Court at Jubbulpore was put in, which was to the effect that he (the prisoner) drew up the promissory note and that Watts had signed it in his presence. In Court on Monday the prisoner, however, stated that upon an inspection of the accounts being called for by Mr. McMinn, he fabricated the promissory note and signature in order to cover certain previous transactions with reference to the expenditure of the trust property, and that the endorsements on the note were made by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Watts. Mr. Howell upon this raised the contention that the fraud being merely to cloak antecedent misconduct, the charge of forgery was improper, and objected to the prisoner being tried on that charge.

After some argument yesterday with regard to altering the charge, his lordship ordered another charge to be framed on the lesser count of fabricating false evidence under sections 192 and 193 of the Code, and one was accordingly framed by the Registrar to the effect that the prisoner did, on some time in August 1885 fabricate a document containing a false statement purporting to be signed by the deceased, E.R. Watts, and with fabricating false evidence for the purpose of inducing Mr McMinn to believe that he (the prisoner) had properly expended that money out of the estate. To this the prisoner now pleaded guilty; and his lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" on the charges of forgery, a verdict of "guilty" being given on the lesser count.

The prisoner on being called up stated that in a foolish and stupid moment he committed this offence to save himself from being "wigged and hauled over the coals"; that he was very sorry for what he had done, now cognizant of the fault he had committed. He begged for the leniency of the Court, and also asked his lordship to deal mercifully with his mother-in law and wife, who had supported his original story on oath.

In reply to the Court the prisoner said he was 26 years of age and had been in imprisonment two months already.

In passing sentence, his lordship said that the prisoner had he considered wisely, pleaded guilty to the charges as they now stood, as from the admissions made by him on Monday, at the close of the case for the prosecution, it was quite clear that he fabricated this document with the object of inducing Mr. McMinn, who was duly empowered to take evidence in the matter of this estate, to believe that the money had been properly expended on a just claim upon the deceased. His lordship was satisfied that the prisoner, his mother-in-law and his wife got hold of the estate and began indulging in a series of extravagances, launching out into expenses far beyond their means, and, finding themselves in a predicament for money, continued a course which resulted in the alienation and sales of real estate which should have been kept in trust for his (the prisoner's) own children. This was the state of affairs when Mr. McMinn called upon Mrs. Watts for a statement of the estate accounts. Then the three—mother, daughter and prisoner—determined upon this scheme for the purpose of showing that they had spent Rs. 10,000 of the estate in satisfaction of a debt due to Mrs. de Saurin, which was an absolutely fictitious one. This was very outrageous conduct indeed. He would say nothing of the actual forgery, and was disposed to take the more merciful view that the prisoner's intention, when he fabricated that document, was to deceive Mr. McMinn and thus escape a scrutiny into the accounts of the estate. The prisoner had, it appeared, thought it his calling to give religious instruction to others at one time, and would have done well to stick more to this period of his life his Lordship hoped it would be with regret. He did not wish to pain the prisoner's feelings more than could be helped, but he thought the worst part of the prisoner's conduct in the matter was his sitting calmly by and allowing his wife and her mother to go into the witness-box and perjure themselves. The sentence of the court would be ten months' rigorous imprisonment, which, with the two he had already undergone, would make one year. His Lordship, in conclusion, hoped, and he said this advisedly, that this case would be an example to the community generally and be taken to heart, for he found that extremely lax notions were entertained of the proper administration of a deceased person's estate.

Mrs Watts was then called up, and, addressing her, his Lordship said she had been guilty of most reprehensive and scandalous conduct, and but for the position she stood in to the deceased, he would have taken more serious notice of it. Worse than all, she had all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were quoted at 102⅛ ex dividend, which practically means no change from the previous day's quotation. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ higher at 109. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan was ⅛ lower at 1-0⅜, while Rupee Paper was ⅛ dearer both in 4 and 4½ per cents.

In the London General Produce markets, Linseed was partially 3d. per quarter easier. Rapeseed 6d. to 9d. per quarter dearer. Wheat according to Reuter remains unchanged in every item.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday re-opened with a firmer tone, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-Uplands, Good, Fair and Fine Ours, Fine Broach and Fine Dholleras. A similar rise is also reported in American to arrive, and Fine Broach to arrive appears to have changed hands at 5 17-32d., an advance of 3-32d. per rupee. In New York the strength of the previous day does not appear to have been maintained. Ready Cotton still comes at 11 7-16 cents, but August delivery is quoted 13, September 15 points lower. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date gives the following comparisons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Wednesday's Receipts ...	1,000	2,900	400
Five days' do. ...	6,000	14,400	1,100
Total since 1st Sept ...	5,180,000	5,191,500	4,876,900

The demand for the staple here to-day has not been active either from exporters or local mills. Steady may be used to describe the current tone, but the existence of that feeling is certainly more due to sellers than buyers. Some enquiry prevails for the higher qualities of Dholleras and Bhownuggers which are becoming scarce, but other growths are neglected. The purchases by the mills are 500 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 200; 300 bales Vingorla at Rs. 163; 200 bales Julgaum at Rs. 187; and 200 bales Veraval at Rs. 168 to Rs. 175 per candy. The official quotations are :—

	Fine	F.G. Good.	F.G.F. Dely.	
Bengals ...	160-1	146 140-1	...	June 15
Kharaja ...	...	.. 203	195	
Akola ...	...	... 198	...	
Sheagaum ...	...	... 198	...	
Khamgaum ...	...	... 199	...	
Julgaum ...	...	192 187	180	June 15
Khandesh (generally) ...		192 187	180	do.
Barsee ...	...	... 203	195 nl. do.	
Nugger ...	...	... ...	192 nl.	
Bhownugger ...	219	203 194	185	do.
Dholleras] up c.				
Wadhwan] pressed	220	203 194	185	do.
Do. B'bay pressed ...	...	198 183	175	
Sawgd. Dharwar ...	...	... 203-4	...	June 20
Westerns ...	...	 189	...	do.

WHEAT is dull, and new transactions are very few. In ready stuff there is always a certain amount passing, but buyers and sellers seem alike indifferent about contracting forward. Prices are nominally unchanged.

SEEDS remain unaltered. Both Linseed and Rapeseed are very firmly held by dealers for the top rates of yesterday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton ...	8,090 bales.
Wheat ...	100,936 cwts.
Linseed ...	11,570 "
Rapeseed ...	5,165 "
Gingelly ...	3,629 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, but fairly steady. For prompt shipment £1-5 is being asked and occasionally paid, but about £1-3 is the quotation for anything later. The s. s. Darien is reported to have been fixed for early loading at £1-3-9 per ton.

The s. s. St. Bernard, which Reuter reports to have been in collision at Havre, had a cargo from Bombay of 6,240 bales cotton, 4,420 bags linseed, 6,866 bags rapeseed, 2131 bags mustard seed, 2,667 bags groundnuts, and a few packages of coffee and sundries.

EXCHANGE :—The result of yesterday's biddingfor Council Drafts was that Rs. 8,20,000 in bills were at 1s. 4 25-32d. and Rs. 24,80,000 in Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 27-32d., an advance in both instances of ⅛d. per rupee on the previous week's figures. After the biddings, 2 lakhs each in Transfers were taken on Bombay and Calcutta at 1. 4¼d., a further advance of 1-32d., and with Bar Silver at the same time 1-16d. per oz. higher at 43⅞d. It was only to be expected that our market for Sterling to-day should open firm with an advance of 1-32d. Possibly the rise might have been pushed further had Calcutta afforded any encouragement, but the Bank of Bengal having reduced their rate of discount to the same level as the Bank of Bombay, the advices have been rather weak than otherwise. At the close here the indication seems to be that we shall be lower again before we are higher, but the demand for remittance is so exceedingly light that it is difficult to form an accurate estimate of things. For this mail the following are to-day's quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight...	1-79¼ to ½	

For future delivery we quote :—

Bank demand	Sept.-Oct. ...	1s. 4 21-32 per ru	
Do.	Nov. ...	1s. 4⅝	"
Do.	Dec. ...	1s. 4 19-32	"
Credit	June ...	1s. 5d.	"
Do.	July ...	1s. 4 15-16	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is stronger again and Four have advanced to Rs. 97 13-16, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102⅝ to ½.

SHARES show very little movement. Bank of Bombays are steadier again, at Rs. 771 1-4. Mill shares are dull and partially Rs. 5 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	ot.	771½
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	969
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	10,000	4	4	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. [illegible] Corporation ...	42,000	100	all	17½ do	488
National Bank of India ...	27,328	$125 250		5 per	105xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,035
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,735

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. ...	1,000	200	200	} 10 } p.	170
	750	200	150		130
Bedham, Pile & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	155
Bagby Co. Ld. ...	15	200	165	all	85
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	100	50	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue ...	600		37	10 2-3p.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...		500	100	2-3p.	109xl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	320	500	500	11 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills ...	200	1,000	1,000	5p. p. ct.	120
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2725
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	975	Rs. 5	680
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...				3½	103½
Cash Bazar ...	1,500	100	100	...	14 NI.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	...	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. ...	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	72
Geyer & Co., Ld. ...	600	1 0	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Security Assets ...					
Kamptee Woollen Mills Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kalyan Steel Coal Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ...	80	256	250	...	250
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	254
Marolis & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	142
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.ct.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld ...	1,000	10	10	Rs 10	45
Port Cleaning Co. ...	6,000	60	1,00	Rs. 18	220
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soondy & Co., Ld ...	1,000	10	10		80
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	10,000	25	2		7½
Thacker & Co. Ld ...	2,000	50	50	...	1,200
Thacker & Co. Ld ...	1,000	100	10	Rs. 15	185
Western India Fire Mills ...					
M. M. Meer & Co ...	200	125	100	nil.	65
	900	50	200	11 p.c.	175

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. 5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	..	..	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	..	£100	..	..	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company ...	1,800	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company ...	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	340
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 30	355
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	2,750	200	21	..	15½
Central India S. & W. Company ...	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues ...	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	300
Colaba Land & Mill Co. ...	4,000	700	720	Rs. 175	685
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	500	Rs. 2	585
Coorla Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31	540
City of Bombay Sharos	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 2	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills ...	2,000	500	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills ...	1,032	1,000	1,000	883	760
Hingunghat Mf. Co. Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.a	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 30	1,320
James Greaves Mills.	100	200	1,000	Rs. 2	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ...	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jawraj Bhalloo ...	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 5	1035
Khandesh ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Maokunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	135
Madras United ...	500	1 0 0	1,000	Rs. 12	2,660
Mahalukshmi ...	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1180
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	1755
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga ...	2,400	100	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Nalgaum Cotton Clean Ning Co. Ld. ...	200	100	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	200
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	805
Oriental ...	6,725	625	62	Rs. 25	575
People of India S. & Company ...	..	25	25	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	200	500	50		72
Queen Spinning ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8½	825
Ripon ...	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5½	780
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ...	1,716	600	50	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills ...	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125xd
Soondercas ...	650	1,000	1,000	...	625
Southern India ...	1,200	500	500	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. ...	1,317	250	25		230
Victoria India ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	450
Western India S. & M. Company ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	610
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co. ...			1,000	Rs. 40	775

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DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TOWNSEND—June 1, at Marine Villa, Colaba, the wife of Captain C. C. Townsend, R. A., of a son.

DEATH.

BHANDUPVALA—June 2, Rustomjee Cursetjee Bhandupvala, the youngest son of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandupvala, aged 30 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. The Funeral will take place this morning, at 7 a.m., Tardeo.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTH.

TALBOT—May 2, at Burtoll, Cachar, the wife of R H Talbot, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRETT—May 19 at Koppa, William Vere-Templeton, second son of Digby-Templeton Brett, aged 9 months.

CANTOPHER—May 5, at Shillong, Assam, the infant daughter of Bernard W and Mrs Cantopher.

TAYLOR—May 22, at Narasanapeet, Chicacole Taluq, Henry Westwick Taylor, Engineer of Parla Kimidi, aged 39.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

POSTWALLA.—The Correspondence may cease.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1887.

THERE is no reason why a Provincial Budget should not be as interesting to the public as an Imperial. Neither is there any reason why it should be published a year later. Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget Statement appeared at the end of March. It embodied, as Indian Budgets always do, the accounts for the year but one preceding, the revised estimates for the year after that, and the estimates for the coming year—that is to say, it gave particulars, more or less final and complete, of the finances of India in the years 1885-6, 1886-7, and 1887-88. We have had to wait until the second of June for what may be called the Provincial Budget. It appeared in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, and it differs from the Imperial Budget not only in coming two months later, but in being entirely retrospective. It is described in the heading as an "abstract of actuals for 1885-6 and of Budget and Revised Estimates of Provincial Service Transactions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1886-7." There may be good reasons why the statement does not include estimates of local expenditure and of receipts from assigned revenues in 1887-8; but it is not easy to see why the Budget of the Bombay Provincial Services should be quite silent in regard to these matters. Everybody knows that important changes in provincial finance will come into operation during the present year. The Finance Committee has completed its enquiries; savings to the extent of over £600,000 a year have been effected in the new provincial contracts, and in the year 1887-8 about £400,000 of these economies will be realized. Thus far, however, the information that has been given on the subject is of the vaguest, and apparently we shall have to wait until June 1888 before we learn how the Bombay Presidency has contributed to that strengthening of Imperial Revenues at the cost of the Provincial which is helping the Government of India to pass through its financial troubles. The public have all along had to complain of the paucity of the information on this subject which the Government—the Imperial Government—have given them. There is reason to believe that they have forced their policy of provincial retrenchment upon the local Governments against persevering criticism, and against an opposition as unrelenting as could be offered by an authority armed only with arguments and with zeal for local interests. The Government of India, in their resolution of the 29th of January, and in the Budget Statement, have let the public see their answer to these criticisms. But the criticisms themselves have been studiously concealed from view. We hope it is not too late even now to urge that the whole case, or as much of it as may be conveniently and intelligibly presented, ought to be laid before the public. The Government doubtless have an abundant and a sufficing confidence in their finance—a confidence which we have no reason to suppose is in any way weakened by a palpable "ganging aglee" of such patent and infallible method of financial salvation as the lately abandoned famine insurance fund. But this success, if they would only look at facts, has not been half conspicuous enough to warrant them in acting as though they were entitled to place themselves out of reach of the play of public opinion. It is an unsatisfying thing, when changes have been effected that may be of vital importance in relation to the progress of the Presidency, and to the development of its material and moral resources, to be put off with an explanation of the accounts of two years back of a period in which these changes had not been thought of. The other portion of the Provincial Budget is less open to the objection of being ancient history; but it relates to a period of which the public wish to know least, and it is silent respecting arrangements of which they wish to know and have a right to know most. It contains, nevertheless, more than one reference which illustrates the old truth that finance is dependent upon policy—a truth which in India needs enlarging into the proposition that local finance and local development are dependent upon Imperial policy. The surrender in 1886-7 of twenty lakhs of land revenue by the Government of Bombay "to meet the financial exigences of the Empire" is a case in point, anticipatory of larger surrenders which will make their influence felt upon the Provincial Budget of the current year. The past year began with a balance of about seventy lakhs, and closed with one of fifty lakhs, the total receipts being four crores-and-a-half, and the total expenditure a little under four crores. There are some features in the accounts indicative of local prosperity. The increase under the head of land revenue which is put down to the greater advantage that has been taken of the permission to pay revenue in advance in consideration of discount is a case in point. Something of the local history of the year is told in the entry in the revised estimates of a grant of Rs. 80,000 for the Jubilee celebration, and of a lakh-and-a-half expended in the purchase of the Small Causes Court building, an outlay which the public would have gladly seen quintupled if it had led to the location of the Court in a more convenient and comely habitation. The Law Courts in both years made a good financial return, for while in 1885-6 half-a-lakh was saved—chiefly by the absence of Judges and Magistrates] on furlough—last year there was a net decrease of Rs. 84,000. If in these facts the public can find anything to strengthen the demand for a more suitable housing of the Small Causes Court at the Presidency, they are entitled to make use of them. They should remember, however, that the accounts never show the indirect expenditure on "law and justice," for nothing is allowed under that head for cost of buildings or for non-effective charges which ought to have their place in any fair account of what the law courts cost us. However, though the estimates for the year that is past are not without interest, they are a poor equivalent for that fuller statement of the condition and prospects of Provincial finance which the Government of India seems indisposed to vouchsafe to us.

OUR London correspondent informs us in the telegram we published yesterday that Lord Salisbury has invoked the bell, book, and candle of the Vatican, in the Irish troubles which he has accumulated for himself since he abandoned his own policy, and took up that of Mr. Goschen and the *Times*. The case resembles that of the Welshman who could call spirits from the vasty deep. So could Mr. Gladstone, and so could any Prime Minister at his wit's end, but will they come when they do call them? As a rule they dont; and hitherto that rule has had few exceptions which prove at all encouraging. Sir George Errington was entrusted by Lord Granville with the same identical mission as that on which Lord Salisbury sends the Duke of Norfolk to Rome. Sir George Errington was not indeed heavily weighted on the way by the premature disclosure of his object, and he and the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs took many affadavits that he had no political mission of any kind, and that he went to consult the Camarilla entirely on matters touching his own salvation. This did not prevent him, however, from pressing His Holiness the Pope to do two things; the first was to excommunicate Mr. Parnell and forbid Bishops and Priests to have anything to do with a man who had gone to Paris, and spoken amiably to M. Rochefort, and accepted the journalistic co-operation of French Republicans and Infidels who had rejoiced at the downfall of the Temporal Power. The request was so natural, and chimed in so well with the feelings of the Cardinals then in the ascendant, that it was granted without more than a becoming delay. The Pope wrote an encyclical letter forbidding Catholics to contribute to the Parnell testimonial which it was intended to raise, and forbidding above all the Priests and Bishops to have anything to do with it. The immediate result was that the subscription which had languished at £6,000, was augmented to £37 000 in a few weeks. This was a slap in the face which Sir George Errington and the *Times* newspaper pointed out could not be overlooked, and the Pope was counselled to invite the Irish Bishops in a body to Rome and give them some severe ecclesiastical penance. The advice was approved by a Cardinal Secretary since deceased, and the invitation was given and accepted. Now the second kind office which the Pope was asked to do, was to prevent a Liberal Prelate from becoming Archbishop of Dublin. At that time the Archbishopric of Dublin was vacant, and the British Government started an opposition candidate to Dr. Walsh; the Pope was asked to pass over the latter, who had received the suffrages of the clergy. His Holiness agreed to this also, and sent to Melbourne for the Bishop, who was to receive the Archbishopric, this being a compromise between the Government nominee and the popular choice. What happened was that the Bishops, before setting out for Rome, met together, and entrusted to Mr. Parnell the care of Catholic education in Parliament, and then one of the Bishops indited, and the rest approved, a Pastoral which informed the Pope and all concerned, that if the Vatican interfered unduly in Irish political questions, Ireland would infallibly follow the example of England, Scotland and France, and sever its connection with the Holy See. The hint was taken; Sir George Errington left Rome, and the Pope recognised the election of Dr. Walsh to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin. This is quite recent history, and now Lord Salisbury despatches the Duke of Norfolk, imagining that all the blood of all the Howards will succeed where Sir George Errington's diplomacy, inspired by Lord Granville, so disastrously failed. The basis of the negotiations for the resumption of the relations between Great Britain and the Vatican—relations which have been suspended since the reign of Philip and Mary—is to be the denunciation of the eighty-seven members of the Imperial Parliament under the leadership of a Protestant gentleman who actually strengthened his hold on the Irish people by his scornful denunciation of the "Popish rats" who deserted him on some side issue, to advance a scheme of their own. The present Pope is now his own Secretary of State, writing his own most important despatches, and earning from Prince Bismarck not only good offices, but the high compliment of being affirmed to be the best statesman in Europe. It is not likely that the Papal hands will take Lord Salisbury's chestnuts out of the fire, at the risk of a religious revolt which would not stop short in Ireland, but would infallibly carry with it the Catholic community in the United States. The proposal is one which it is little less than insane to make, and the Vatican can not possibly accord it. A few weeks since when Herr Windthorst declined to recognise the Papal injunction to gratify Prince Bismarck by voting the Septennial Bill, that devout Catholic declared that the Pope was undoubtedly infallible in religious matters, but that on political questions he was often misinformed. The Lutheran organ of Bismarck denounced this language as "worse than that of Martin Luther;" the writer forgetting that Martin Luther was himself a monk, who threw off the trammels of Rome without an instant's hesitation, the moment they seemed to him to lack the authority which is based on right. Besides, quite recently the whole attitude of the Vatican has undergone a modification, the nature of which is indicated by the declaration given to the public a month since that there is nothing in the Knights of Labour Association in America which incurs ecclesiastical disapproval. As it is not a secret society, nor bound together by an oath, and is confined to the legitimate object of getting the best price for labour, and regulating the hours of work so as to make toil consistent with health and a reasonable amount of leisure, the Vatican, to the stupefaction of the "party of order" as the representatives and hangers on of capitalists call themselves, has decided that the objects of the association are in no way reprehensible, or inconsistent with religious or moral obligations. Cardinal Manning, who is not precisely an anarchist, emphasised this remarkable pronouncement by stating that it would be a disaster for religion, if to gain the good will of the rich and the high-placed, the Church were to forfeit the affection and the esteem of the great democracies of the world, which are constituted by the toilers and the poor for whose solace and succour Christianity was first preached. It would seem that Lord Salisbury imagines that these sentiments, and the principles of action of which they are the expression, will not stand in the way of a mission entrusted to a Duke of Norfolk. May is past; but Exeter Hall still stands. People will have something to say as to the morality of this endeavour to establish mysterious relations of give and take between Papal Rome and Protestant England, the emissary being a Roman Catholic Duke of the most ultramontane type.

THE P. and O. Company see no reason to discontinue the employment of Lascar crews on board their steamers. They hold that Lascar crews are generally as efficient as European crews, and better behaved. Unrestrained by the danger of proving too much, Mr. Sutherland further maintains that it is untrue that Lascars are cheaper than European sailors. We have a ready means of testing his allegation, but passing by that, which is a very secondary issue, we may at once say that the catastrophe that overtook the Tasmania furnishes no ground whatever for the sweeping assertion that Lascar crews are not to be relied upon in the hour of peril. It would be quite as much to the point to assert that because the Captain and the Navigating Officers were Europeans, and that the steamer went upon the rocks while under their charge, in future it would be wiser to put the mail-steamers under the care of a Lascar captain and a Lascar navigating officer. Mr. Allen described with a healthy indignation the misbehaviour of some Lascars who broke from control and went away from the ship; but certain of the second class passengers did the same. And after all their conduct was not much more selfish than that of the refugees in the saloon—the only place of safety—who, according to Mr. Allen himself, thrust back the Lascar or Seedi-boy who came piteously asking to be taken in, and "in mercy to the rest" left him to die in the open. There was a sad want of combined effort and of discipline on board the ill-fated steamer, and a crew, Lascar or other, requires to be kept well in hand if it is to behave as it ought. Mr. Curtis, the second officer, declares that the Lascars did not give way to panic, and that so far from crowding into the boats, only two came away in the life-boat which landed the ladies and children, and they were ordered in to row. Lascars are accustomed to seafaring from childhood, and they have frequently behaved with remarkable steadiness and courage during cyclones, which are far more terrible to encounter than a shipwreck in which the steamer is not in danger of going immediately to the bottom. They are Mussulmans, and have the disregard of death that characterises those who hold the Mahomedan faith, which besides ensures their sobriety. The experiment of working the mail steamers with European sailors was tried after the opening of the Suez Canal, and it failed, the Red Sea proving too severe a trial. Health and abstinence both gave way. It is not easy however to understand how a European crew would be as economical as one composed of Lascars. The latter are paid eighteen to twenty rupees a month; equivalent at present rates of exchange to some twenty-seven shillings a week. A European sailor would certainly get more than double, and his meat diet and grog into the bargain. On the point of economy the Lascar holds a strong position, and we can therefore understand why the Company has over two thousand of them in its employ, along with some two thousand Malays, Sidis, Chinese and other Orientals. They are well worth their salt, and the P. and O. Company are right to stand by them, and ignore the clamour which was raised against them in a moment of excitement and misconception.

THE SEASON AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

OUR Birthday Levée and Ball are both over, and although the annual ceremony and entertainment varies as little from year to year as the flowers which come up in our gardens, perhaps a few words regarding them will not be out of place. The arrangement at the levée was somewhat different from what it has been in former years, that is to say, his Excellency the Viceroy, instead of standing on the left-hand side as one entered the reception room, stood on the right. To my thinking the arrangement was an improvement on the old one, for instead of coming upon his Excellency suddenly round a corner, we were able to see him as we entered the door, and to pull ourselves together. The arrangement, however, was not in conformity with that observed at Royal receptions, and led to an awkward mistake on the part of one gentleman, who from force of habit bowed in the usual direction, giving Lord Dufferin an excellent view of his back. Another change was noticeable with regard to the refreshments which, instead of being temptingly arrayed in a brilliant *shamiana* in front of the Viceregal lodge, were stowed away in a dimly-lighted backyard, where only a few enterprising spirits were able to discover them. Gentlemen, coming out ready to perish from the ordeal and from a mile drive in a rickshaw, or longing to sip the world-renowned vintage of the Viceregal cellar, showed blank disappointment on their faces, and amid the gloom a stentorian voice was heard to exclaim "the hydrants are closed at this hour." This, of course, was a municipal joke. The mention of rickshaws reminds me that in a few years ponies and horses will probably have almost disappeared from the hill, except a few which ladies will keep. Gentlemen seem to find the rickshaws exactly suited to them.

The Birthday Ball, on the 26th, was pronounced a great success by all except the inveterate dancers, who object to over-crowding and to the presence of every non-dancer. Everybody in Simla was there, and the blaze of varied uniforms, together with the elegant figures and tasteful dresses of the ladies, combined to make a charming sight. A tall young lady with auburn tresses was pronounced by many the belle of the ball, but such a question is far too serious for any single individual to take the responsibility of deciding it. Lady Dufferin wore, as usual on such occasions, her beautiful tiara of diamonds, and looked altogether the presiding queen, while Lord Dufferin was garbed in the dress of a Lord Lieutenant of an Irish County. The usual number of officers had run up on short leave from surrounding stations to take part in the dance, but the rooms were hardly so crowded as usual, and this bears out the theory that Simla is not so full as in past years. Time passed so quickly that even non-dancers hardly noticed it, and it was two o'clock when, after an excellent supper, the scramble for rickshaws began, and quite an hour later before they were all found.

To turn to graver matters, the sub-committee of the Public Service, which fell to work so vigorously on first arriving here, has during the past week taken a little breathing time to itself. As the committee remains here till the end of June, the number of departments to be examined would have been exhausted much too soon at the former rate of work. There only remain the post office, the geological and meteorological departments, and one or two others, which may easily be disposed of at the rate of one a week. The evidence collected at Simla has been official, but it has been that of the most experienced officers under Government and has been based on knowledge, and comes quite as a relief after the incongruous and indigestible mass of "views" heaped before the Commission on the plains. I think the evidence has tended to show that natives have not been excluded from any department from race feelings, but that responsible officers have always taken the best men they could find for their work. The Bengalee Baboo fares badly at the hands of every department, but of what use is a man who will not leave his relatives, will not go where he cannot send his children to school, nor where he is likely to be moved about, nor where he has night work, and who, though not concerned about his own safety, is constantly thinking of his father's grey hairs. Let us leave him in "sweet Calcutta" where his wishes. Judging from the evidence the Commission will not be able to recommend any great changes in the present system of recruiting, but it will in some departments recommend an increased employment of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, and natives, in place of imported Englishmen, and by introducing the competitive system seek to raise the standard of merit all round. At the examination of the Telegraph Department the president of the committee expressed surprise at finding that out of ninety-nine Europeans in the higher grades only two were domiciled and had risen from the subordinate ranks, and he seemed to be strongly convinced that a far larger share of the appointments ought to fall to this country. The witnesses, however, notwithstanding the presence of the head of the department, did not appear to see what his Lordship was aiming at, and no clear conclusion was arrived at. Now, the reason why men do not rise from the lower grades as in other departments is clear enough. High class men are not required for the lower grades, and there is a gulf between them and the higher grades which very few can pass over. How far Roorkee men might take the place of Cooper's Hill men in the higher grades is another question. The educated natives do not appear to take much interest in the work of the Commission. The only question that interests them is admission into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, and no one can guess what the Commission will recommend on that point. The most reasonable solution seems to be that the Government should fix a certain percentage of appointments as the maximum number it can give to natives under present circumstances, and let these appointments be competed for in England and raise the limit of age for natives to twenty-one if necessary so as not to place them at any disadvantage. This would be a reasonable and strong position for the Government to take up, and only a few picked natives would go to England to compete, if the appointments open to them were only a small percentage of the total number.

Dr. George Watt, C. I. E., is now up here completing his work on the economic products of India. The first volume was published some time ago, but I understand that no more volumes will be issued until the entire work is completed. There will be altogether twelve or thirteen volumes, and it is hoped that they will be ready for publication in three years. Dr. Watt's duties are at present in connection with the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but it is probable that his appointment will shortly be defined as that of scientific adviser to Government, and become a permanent addition to the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat. Under Dr. Watt's direction the Simla Natural History Society is likely to be revived and placed on a better footing than it was last year. All the members who kept the society together last year have left Simla, except one—a noted authority on ants and bimetallism—and Dr. Watt's arrival is therefore very opportune. A preliminary meeting to consider matters will be called next week, and if the Society can be started Himalayan botany will form a chief part of its studies.

I should have mentioned in connection with her Majesty's Birthday, the Volunteer sports at Annandale. The corps mustered on the Ridge at an early hour two hundred and sixteen strong, and marched down to the valley, practising firing at dummy figures and chatties at uncertain distances, *en route*. After breakfast the men filed in for the Royal salute, and when this had been fired and three hearty cheers had been given for the Queen-Empress, the parade was dismissed. The Ghoorkas, as usual, took a prominent part in the proceedings, and in the

TELEGRAMS.

DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH TO THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A despatch to the *Times* from its Moscow correspondent says there can no longer be any doubt that Dhuleep Singh has taken up his residence in Russia as the avowed enemy of England, and that he is about to become a Russian subject.

It is now positively certain the telegraph has been placed in communication with an important point on the Afghan frontier.

The *Times* in a leader said that the Government of India will look with indifference at the endeavour to play over again the game with the Russian Officer at Merv.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

At a meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company held yesterday, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, the chairman, referred to the recent loss of the s.s. Tasmania and defended the employment of lascars in the Company's steamers on the ground that they were generally as efficient and better behaved than European sailors. He also said that it was untrue that lascars were cheaper than Europeans.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Doctor Mackenzie will pay another visit to Berlin, on Sunday, to make a further examination of the Crown Prince's throat, concerning which considerable anxiety is still felt.

THE STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 1.

The Colliery strikes are collapsing.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

HAVRE, JUNE 1.

The s. s. Saint Bernard, which left Bombay on the 29th April, collided in the harbour here. Her cargo has been seriously damaged.

[The St. Bernard, which left here on the 29th April with a general cargo, principally cotton, is owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour and Co., of Liverpool. She was a vessel of large dimensions, measuring 321 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth and 24 feet depth of hold. She was built in 1880 by Messrs. Roydon and Sons, of Liverpool, and was fitted with compound engines of 300 N. H. P. Her nett tonnage is stated at 1,448 and her class 100 A1 at Lloyd's. The St. Bernard brought to this port a cargo of coals for Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co. She cleared on the 28th April and sailed on the following day, arriving safely off Havre on the 31st May.]

CONGRATULATORY JUBILEE TELEGRAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

The Jubilee Committee to-day resolved to send the following telegram to the Queen on the 20th instant:—We, your Majesty's loyal subjects in the presidency of Madras, humbly desire to offer our congratulations to your Majesty on the Fiftieth Anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, and that your Majesty may be blessed with long life is the heartfelt prayer of your Majesty's loyal, affectionate and devoted subjects.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

Mr. Ham becomes Assistant Director-General of Post Offices, and is succeeded in Central India, by Mr. Short. Mr. Hynes becomes Deputy Post-master-General in Burma.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Sub-committee of the Public Service Commission will visit Bombay early in July.

BANQUET AT GHUNESH KHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

H. E. the Governor gives an Official Banquet at Ghunesh Khind, at the 21st instant, in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee.

SKY MEETING.

A meeting of sportsmen was held at the Race-stand this morning, and it was decided that the usual July Sky Meeting be held this year on the 19th and 21st proximo.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

In reply to an inquiry addressed by the Government of India the Calcutta Corporation has decided to further in every way the objects of the Imperial Institute in London.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

The steamer Resolute has returned from the search at the Sandheads after having towed the light-ships back to their stations.

She reports also having seen a number of bodies all past identification. The skin in all cases had been bleached white and the bodies mutilated by sharks which were swarming round them.

The lid of Captain Irvine's sea chest, with the name inscribed, has been picked up.

All hope has now been abandoned as regards both the John Lawrence and the Retriever.

AN INDIAN MARKET FOR INDIAN TEA.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the tea trade was held to-day to consider the best means of popularising tea with the native community throughout India. Mr. Lyall of the firm of Messrs. Lyall and Marshall, who was in the chair, pointed out, in view of the largely increasing production of tea in Ceylon, that the India producers must look to every possible outlet for their production. The market at their very doors had been hitherto neglected.

After some discussion the meeting appointed a Committee to work out the details of a scheme which they promised heartily to support.

It was proposed to raise the required capital in shares of ten rupees, no shareholder to hold more than 100. The experiment is to be first tried in Bengal and Upper India. The smallest village where shops exist, will be made the seat of an agency. The tea will be sold in one, two and four ounce packets at three, six, twelve pice respectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kaisra, outward bound for Bombay, Karrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s, 4 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond British Frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, JUNE 1.

10 p.m.	83·8

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

a.m.	82·7
10 a.m.	85·7
p.m.	86·9
4 p.m.	87·4

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will give an official banquet in honour of the Queen's Jubilee at Ghunesh Khind on June 21.

THE advisability of proceeding with the water-closet system in Cammateepura was discussed at length by a meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday. Dr. Blaney moved that the scheme should not be carried out until they had an abundant supply of water to make it a success. From a sanitary point of view, Captain Martin entertained a similar opinion, but he thought the necessities of the case would be sufficiently met by an amendment which he proposed, that the Town Council be requested to give detailed information, showing clearly whether they were able to guarantee a constant and sufficient water-supply above that necessary for the requirements of the city for other purposes. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Bomanji Master appointing a committee to report on the question. On a division, both the amendments were lost and Dr. Blaney's motion was carried. The next subject, which occupied some of the time of the Corporation, was a proposition by Dr. R. N. Khory against allowing the construction of milch cattle stables in populous quarters, on the ground that they were very ill-kept and injurious to the public health. It was pointed out by some of the members that, according to the present state of the law, the Corporation had no power to pass a comprehensive resolution to the effect that these stables should not be allowed in certain localities. The motion was eventually lost.

From telegraphic advices received yesterday from Hongkong, it appears that the total sales of Indian Yarn for the preceding fortnight amounted to 6,200 bales. Exchange on Bombay was quoted at 221⅛ per dlrs. 100; and exchange at Shanghai Rs. 309 per 100 taels. The yarn market was noted about a dollar lower.

LIEUTENANT H. J. FORSTER, S.C., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad.

MR. G. DRUITT, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, has been allowed extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months, in continuation of the furlough granted to him in August.

PROFESSOR FORREST, who went home on Wednesday, will be absent for three months.

DURING Surgeon-Major Waters' absence, Surgeon R. Manser will act as Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, and Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd as Professor of Pathology.

MR. J. W. SCOTT, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been allowed three months' privilege leave from June.

COLONEL K. A. JOPP, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, on return from furlough, will officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, vice Major W. H. Cooker, R. E.

THE Rev. C. Kirk, M. A., has been granted privilege leave for three months. The Rev. A. W. Baynham, on being relieved at Belgaum by the Rev. W. Wingate, will succeed him as Acting Chaplain of Dharwar.

MR. THOMAS DUNCAN succeeds Mr. C. B. Lynch as the Catholic member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON have received a telegram announcing the arrival in London of the Thakore Saheb of Limri, who travelled under their auspices. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is also making the "grand tour," which now seems to be necessary to complete the education of an Indian Prince, under Messrs. Cook and Son's arrangements.

THE following notification, granting leave to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and appointing general Carnegy to the Command of the Bombay Army during his absence, appears in the *Government Gazette*:—"His Royal Highness Arthur Willian Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, has been granted by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council leave to proceed to England to attend the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to be absent from his Command for any period not exceeding three months. During his Royal Highness' absence the Command of the Army will devolve upon Major-General A. Carnegy, the next senior officer on the Divisional Staff, as Provincial Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught leaves Aden until his Royal Highness resumes Command of the Bombay Army at Aden."

THE weather in the Assam tea districts was, during the last week, generally favourable, the only exception being at Hazaribagh, where rain was much wanted. The cyclone, however, seems to have provided for this deficiency, as some inches of rain are reported to have fallen there at the end of the week.

MR. QUINTON will introduce the Allahabad University Bill at the next meeting of the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces on the 8th instant.

THE Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway has made good progress so far, and it is hoped that the surface line will be completed by June next year.

IT is intended to organise the Military Police of Lower Burma on the same principle as that working so successfully in the Upper Province The Police regulation will be applied to them accordingly.

AS regards the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Punjab Land Bills, it seems likely that little or no difficulty will be felt in the matter of principles, but much laborious work still remains over details.

MR. WYNNE, Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, visits Simla shortly to confer with the Government regarding the working plans of the line. It is not likely that any material change will be made of the alignment settled by the Government surveys, but the actual point of junction with the East Indian Railway has still got to be fixed.

CALICUT has resolved, like Madras, to celebrate the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee twice over. In April last the townspeople had a ball, fireworks and sports; and now, it appears, the Chairman of the Municipal Council purposes calling a preliminary public meeting in order to secure public opinion as to what shall be done in the 20th inst. The general idea is to have another ball and a repetition of the fireworks, though some are opposed to the latter form of entertainment, on consequence of the mischievous manner in which the military behaved on the last occasion, when rockets were indiscriminately scattered among the large crowd that had assembled, the result being several accidents to on-lookers.

THE Collector of Income-tax at Madras has received a just rebuke from the local Government for a display of over-zeal in the discharge of his duties. It appears that he wrote to the editor of one of the local newspapers, requesting to be furnished with a list of the contributors to the paper, and of the sums paid to them, so that they might be assessed for income-tax thereon. The editor declined to furnish the information asked for, whereupon the matter was referred to the Board of Revenue for orders, and ultimately to the Government. The latter, agreeing with the Board, decided that it was the Collector's duty to ascertain the private incomes of individuals for himself, and not to ask the press to assist him in the matter. It certainly would be turning the income-tax into a sort of inquisition if editors of newspapers were bound to disclose to Collectors the names of their contributors.

SOME time ago the customary reward of Rs. 100 for the slaughter of a tiger in Malabar was reduced to Rs. 70, the reason assigned being that the demands for rewards were so numerous. Tigers in some of the districts of Malabar, we are informed, are now found to be rapidly on the increase—a circumstance attributable, no doubt, to the disarming policy enforced two years ago, shortly after the last Moplah disturbance, near Tirur. The Malabar agriculturists are complaining loudly that though subject to frequent visits by tigers, they are precluded from using a gun; the reduction in the amount of reward has deterred others from venturing on their capture; and the result is that large numbers of cattle are now being frequently destroyed by an increasing foe, which it must necessarily take some time to extirpate.

THE Andamans have recently been agitated with anxiety on account of the temporary loss of their Chief Commissioner. Colonel Cadell had started from Port Blair on a visit of inspection to the Nicobars in the Indian Marine gun vessel Quantung, but when the time came due for his return, he appeared not. As succeeding days came and no Chief Commissioner, H. M. S. Mariner, which happened to be on the spot, was started in search; but the Quantung eventually came in unaided. She had broken a paddle shaft when 200 miles south of Port Blair, and drifted helplessly about for several days until at last a breeze sprang up by which she was enabled to sail in at the rate of about 40 miles a day.

THE last mail steamer from Singapore took away for England H. R. H. Prince Krom Luang Devawangse Varoprakar, of Siam, who has been especially deputed to convey to the Queen the congratulations of the King of Siam, on the occasion of her Jubilee. The same steamer also took away a number of other Siamese noblemen and officers, members of the Siamese Embassies which are to be established at London, Washington, and Brussels, The Hague Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, and Stockholm.

THE reports on the various industrial products exhibited at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition have now been bound together in a handy little volume, which has been issued under the supervision of the Council of the Society of Arts. Under the head of coffee we find it said that India stands first and foremost among British possessions both for the quantity and quality of its production. The exhibits from Mysore, Coorg, and the Nilgiris were remarkable for their high excellence, and for the presence of many of the points which, in the eyes of connoisseurs, constitute the nearest approach to perfection, viz., size, colour, smoothness, plumpness, and weight of the berries. These coffees, it is said, have always been, and are likely to continue to be, in high favour with the buyers for home consumption. In 1885, 328,317 cwt. of coffee were exported from India.

IT seemed a hard saying on the part of Professor Mahaffy in his story of Alexander's Empire that while a certain Roman Ambassador excelled everybody in systematic and shameless lying, and that there was a great deal of playing with truth amongst Syrian and Egyptian statesmen, it was not greater than it is now "amongst Russians in their management of foreign affairs or among Englishmen in party politics." Yet that the Professor is not wholly wild in making that historical statement must be admitted when the *St. James' Gazette* says of Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Nonconformists that it showed "the burning hatred of the speaker to England"—an affirmation which is repeated with emphasis:—"We have seldom read a speech in the English tongue which is more instinct with deadly hatred to this country. It could not have been stronger if it had been spoken by Sheridan or Ford or any other open worker for the ruin and humiliation of England." This is laying it on thick.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S Mobilization Bill was expected to be passed by the French Chamber without discussion. Under this scheme the War Office will be permitted, writes the *St. James' Gazette* three weeks since, to mobilize any one army corps they please next autumn at a moment's notice. As the army corps is not named, it is obvious that one effect of the measure will be to cause all the divisions to be on the alert and ready for action. Another result will be that General Boulanger can put one of the frontier army corps on a war footing without any preliminary warning. That Germany cannot like this must be plain. But the French are now evidently determined to push on quietly and resolutely with their armaments, without much regard to the feelings of their neighbours. "As," says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "despite every care taken here to avoid exciting susceptibilities, Prince Bismarck has denounced and made capital out of French armaments, it is felt to be simpler, and perhaps less dangerous, to arm openly." That, no doubt, is just how the matter stands.

THE question whether Commissioners in Oudh should also be Sessions Judges is, a local paper remarks, likely to be again forced on the attention of the Local Government. In Lucknow, where the Commissioner of the Division has the help of the District Judge as an Additional Sessions Judge, being a member of the judicial branch, the dual system works fairly well. But it is not believed to be so in the other divisions. In Fyzabad, where the present Officiating Commissioner is disposing of a legacy of arrears that have accumulated since 1885, and where rent appeals have been postponed by his predecessor twice and thrice, every sessions trial and every criminal appeal is not unnaturally looked on as a clog on the wheel of work. In Sitapur Colonel Erskine is just now engaged single-handed in trying *de die in diem* three serious cases of rioting with murder, all intimately connected with each other, and all having occurred on the same day. The heads of the opposite factions in the lists being Talukdars and their relatives, between whom feuds have existed since the settlement, they are, of course, represented by counsel and the usual array of vakils from the local Bar with the result that the proceedings having already taken the greater part of last week, are expected to extend over this. Every case of this sort means the accumulation of a mass of executive and revenue work to do justice to which subsequently must sorely and unfairly tax the time and the energy of a single man.

THE Rev. Mr. Hastie (formerly of Calcutta) has appealed against the decision of the Court of Sessions in Scotland to the House of Lords, in the suit for damages he brought against Mr. O. Steel. The Lord Ordinary decided in his favour, thinking that the Court of Scotland had jurisdiction over Mr. Steel, but on appeal the Court held that, by reason of the transfer of Mr. Steel's property to his brother, jurisdiction had ceased.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE privilege leave for one month granted to Lieutenant M. B. Salmon has been cancelled and his services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from October 2.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. SANDWITH, S.C., has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for 183 days.

LIEUTENANT H. CLOWES, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

SURGEON A. F. FERGUSON, I.M.S., has been granted twelve months' furlough to Europe.

CAPTAIN J. W. ROUGHTON has been appointed to act as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence of Captain H. S. B. Hodgkinson.

MAJOR W. S. S. BISSET, RE., Honorary Colonel of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Rajputana Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Corps to complete the establishment; and Major B. W. Blood has been appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel in Command of the 2nd Battalion of Corps, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset. Mr. F. N. Gutterslop has been appointed to be Major, vice Major Blood.

THE two years' furlough to Europe granted to Captain Keene, R.E., commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery has been cancelled. The six months' furlough granted to Major J. W. Hunter, S. C., has also been cancelled.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, C.S.I., has been appointed to be Honorary Colonel of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps in succession to Mr. H. N. B. Erskine.

IN the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, the following promotions have been made:—Major H. C. Baggallay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Phillips to be Major, and Messrs. J. A. Turner and C. Esply to be Lieutenants.

A COMMITTEE of Paymastership has been formed in the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, with Captain H. J. Lermitte as President and Lieutenants Pollard and Williams as members. Captain Lermitte will perform the duties of Paymaster.

CAPTAIN H. F. MERCER, No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, has been ordered to Jutogh for duty with No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant J. A. I. French, S. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery has been ordered from Bellary to Fort William for duty with the 5th Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division; Lieutenant C. D. Guiness, H. B. Royal Horse Artillery has been posted to A Depot, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant A. S. T. Biscoe, A Depot, has been posted to H. Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and Captain J. W. Dunlop, A. 1st R. A., has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern District.

COLONEL M. PROTHEROE, C. S. I., Assistant Quartermaster-General, Burma Division, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Army.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS have received a telegram announcing the burst of the monsoon at Cochin. The telegram, which bears yesterday's date, says:—"Monsoon burst last night. Gauged three inches of rain to-day."

A telegram from the Meteorological Reporter at Simla says:—"A rapid fall of the barometer has occurred over the whole of Northern India during past 24 hours. The barometer is either stationary, or falling slowly in Western India. The pressure is half an inch lower in the Punjab than in Ceylon: hence the gradients are large and favourable to a continuation of the monsoon winds in the bay. Rain is increasing in amount at Colombo and in Burma, and the monsoon current up the bay is apparently strengthening. Heavy rain also continues in Assam and some parts of Bengal. Dhubri reports four-and-half inches, Rangoon, Berhampore and Toungkoo over three inches, Colombo two inches and Purneah one-and-half. Rain has not yet commenced to fall generally on the Bombay Coast, but humidity is increasing, more especially in the Central Provinces and Central India.

The *Ceylon Observer*, of the 21st ult., publishes the following short account of the bursting of the monsoon at Colombo:—

Our South west monsoon, in the opinion of the most competent local authority, Master Attendant Donnan, may be considered to have fully set in at Colombo, and the biggest thunderstorms of the season may be regarded, we fancy, as being over. But there will be some more rain yet to come, although April gave as nearly three times its average, and the total for the year is also above the average. Thus the average of 17 years' rain-fall at Colombo for the first five months is almost exactly 32 inches, whereas to date (21st May) we have had over 35½ inches, of which no less than 23·80 inches fell in the one month of April. We have, therefore, no reason whatever to complain of our South-west monsoon allowance at Colombo. But the case is very different up-country, where, "a failure of monsoon" has already been an alarming note sounded from some districts. This cry is, however, premature; there is plenty of time yet for plenty of rain, and even now heavy clouds are moving on from the Indian Ocean across the low country to the hill districts to gladden the hearts of the tea-planters, and reader them as busy as possible over the flushes. Already in the low and medium districts planters have been crying out "hold, enough" to the tea-flushes, which many of them have scarcely been able to overtake with their supply of plucking hands.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 27th May:—

	In. cts		In. cts.
Jalgaon	1 42	Hadgi	0 45
Sirsoli	1 18	Mohol	0 28
Muktawad	1 11	Mudsingi	0 91
Naldongri	1 81	Barsi Road	1 65
Jalisgaon	2 6	Keim	5 22
Nasik	1 10	Sahur	1 96
Doolali	0 79	Pomalwari	1 33
Nargaon	1 5	Dhond	2 47
Warrengaon	2 65		

LASCARS IN A CYCLONE.

A Blue Jacket writes:—I am very pleased to learn that the lascars on board the Pilot vessel "Cassandra" behaved so well during the late cyclone. My argument for years has been that lascars properly trained will do anything in case of emergency. The lascars employed by the Pilot Service are men known to the officers they serve from their youth in the service, in fact officers and men are trained together. Are they not during the north-east monsoons taught seamanship with the young officers? and when bad weather comes on the first to show an example to the crew are those very same officers, who lead on all occasions when duty calls, the men following having no fear, knowing well that the brig can do anything when handled in a seamanlike manner. How is it in the mercantile Marine? The men do not know their officers, the officers are ignorant of the men's capabilities, they are simply shipped for the voyage, worked day and night to get the ship out of port, learn nothing, and when the vessel they are serving in is caught in a storm have no faith in the officers or ship. The Pilot Service lascars when first they enter as boys are selected for their smartness, promoted as they grow up for their qualifications as seamen, and remain in the service for a lifetime, feeling assured that the officers take an interest in their welfare, and that if they turn out good men they are sure of promotion. I am informed both the Pilot Brigs Cassandra and Coleroon held on at their stations to the last moment during the late cyclone, when they parted their cables, and had to run; they crossed the centre of the hurricane, that the crews of both brigs behaved well, carried out all orders with smartness without showing the least fear, and did their work as well as British sailors would have done under similar circumstances, proving that lascars can be trained to become good seamen even in the time of danger.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL:—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross' Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees—Ansar, Harford Co., 110 High Holborn, London.

A PROPHECY NOW BEING REALISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The friends of Indian progress and regeneration are being scandalised by the hostile attitude towards social and religious reform which the educated Hindus generally are assuming more and more unmistakably, but they ought not to be surprised at it, as far-seeing minds appear to have foretold this result even so far back as 1852. This is rendered clear by an article in the *Calcutta Review* for the June of that year, No. XXXIV., on "The History of Native Education in Bengal," in the course of which the writer states that "in all scholastic acquirements the students of the present day are far in advance of their predecessors, indeed (as has been proved by experience) they are fully competent to hold their own with any class of young men in England, out of the great Universities," but—and this is the scorpion's tail which winds over the pleasant scene, and to which I wish to draw your and your reader's attention—he observes:—

Nevertheless, it remains a notorious and ominous truth, that the great majority of these young men, solidly and thoroughly educated in all secular knowledge, show no patriotism or public spirit, no hatred of idolatry, no anxiety to rescue their fellow-countrymen from its yoke, no lofty moral bearing, no great aims or aspirations, no seriousness of spirit, or thoughtful, earnest inquiry after religious truth. In the flush and ardour of youth, the great majority kill the conscience by outward compliance with the idolatry which they despise, or by making themselves over deliberately to worldliness. There is nothing of healthy life connected with their intellectual activity.

It is not difficult to predict their future. A small class of thinkers will be formed, like that of the Greek and Roman philosophers, and equally powerless and purposeless as regards national reform or regeneration. A portion of this class will unite themselves to the New Vedantists; the remainder, floating at random on the sea of speculation, will conform to the Hindu superstition. But the greater body, dissolute and worldly, are but too surely leading to a state morally lower than that from which education rescued them. The Hindu idolater from conviction may have faith, zeal, and honesty. He may be thoroughly conscientious, and ready to lay down life and limb, and to sacrifice all that he holds most dear, from a fervent, though misguided, devotion. But the Mongul class, of whom we now write, too timid to break off from what they despise and disbelieve, will love the subtle faithless life of the Greek of the Lower Empire, without courage or conscience, and hide, but too often, the heart of the atheist under the robe of the idolator. Hinduism has nothing to fear from the educated natives. Her philosophers and men of science, in former times were as thoroughly unbelievers in the vulgar superstition as the educated natives of the present day, and ancient European heathenism had its Socrates and Plato, and Cicero, and Plutarch, and Lucian, who attacked, and disproved, and ridiculed their ancestral faith—conforming all the while. But Europe might be worshipping Jupiters and Juno, and Odin and Freya, at this day, had not a new faith sprung up, and other and more effectual opponents. It will be the same here and elsewhere, again and again, and again.

The learning of Europe may pass into the mind of Hindustan, and the task could not be entrusted into better hands than those of the able and highly accomplished men, who teach in the Government institutions. The science of Europe may cover the face of Hindustan with a network of rail-roads and electric telegraphs; and the result may be the increase of comfort and riches to a very great degree. But Hindustan, in spite of all this success, will be no better than ancient Rome, or modern France, with an enlightened upper class of wavorers, infidels, and scoffers, and a populace, ignorant, degraded and superstitious.

The actual situation, however, is worse by this, that the two divisions are further separated by the never-to-be-crossed barriers of *caste*; and so the "classes" may be expected to perpetuate the ignorance and degradation of the "masses," as witnessed the Madhoo Baug gathering of last year, at which deluded crowds of men who had all interest in common with the subject were gathered to give the sanction of their numbers to the purposes of the wire pullers. It is true the educated men have found the cry of political reform, and this to some extent doubtless conceals from themselves the absence of higher aspirations within them; but their studied opposition to the cause of female education and elevation and their tender regard for the errors of caste show clearly that either they have failed to grasp the true conditions of real political life and progress in the country, and this failure is not creditable to their intellectual acumen—or that they mean agitation for their own exclusive good. Under any circumstances, therefore, our education has done the country no good.—Yours, &c.,

June 2. OBSERVER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation, which was adjourned from the 30th ultimo for want of a quorum, was held yesterday afternoon, Captain H. O. Selby in the chair. The following members were present:—Sir Frank Souter, Captain G. W. Martin. Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Harold King, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serrai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Harkissondas Narottumdas, Jamshedjee Fallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Valliabhdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naorojee Beiramjee Santook, Nusser Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nuthoobhoy, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Shivji Dhurmji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

SANITATION OF CAMMATEEPOORA.

The first business before the meeting was a recommendation of the Town Council to the Corporation to authorize the Municipal Commissioner to proceed with the water-closet system in Cammateepoora, as far as the ground-floor premises were concerned. Dr. Blaney proposed that the system be not introduced in the district, till the delivery of an increased water-supply. The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Sheerjee Dharamsjee, an amendment was moved by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji to the effect that the Corporation should give effect to the Town Council's recommendation by proceeding with the work. The amendment found no seconder.

The Acting Commissioner said the district of Cammateepoora was chosen for carrying out the scheme, because it was a very unhealthy district. He thought that its unsatisfactory condition was not to be wondered at, considering that the place was inhabited by a low class of people, who were absolutely ignorant of the most elementary principles of sanitation. One strong argument in favor of carrying out the scheme, which was to promote the health of the district, was that in the course of the next five years, they would have an abundant supply from Tansa, and they should provide themselves with the means to make the best use of the water, as soon as it was available. The present supply in the district was 15 gallons a head per day, and if the proposed connections were made, an extra consumption of 3 to 5 gallons per head would be required. The 24 inch main which had been brought in from Vehar would be equal to their requirements.

Captain Martin said that at present he was not in possession of the information which it was necessary for the Corporation to have before they could vote in favor of the proposed scheme. He wanted to know exactly how much water they had got, how much of it would be required, and how far the increased supply in one district would affect the supply of other districts. Captain Martin concluded by moving an amendment that the Town Council be requested to provide the Corporation with detailed information, showing clearly whether they were able to guarantee a constant and sufficient water-supply for the flushing of the water-closets on the ground-floors in Cammateepoora, above that necessary for the requirements of the city for other purposes.

The amendment was seconded by Sir Frank Souter.

The Acting Commissioner said that he would be very happy to collect all the information that was asked for, if Captain Martin's amendment was carried.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master proposed another amendment, which was seconded by Dr. R. N. Khory, that the following committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject:—Dr. Blaney, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Captain Martin, Captain Selby, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and Mr. R. N. Khote.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia feared that the Municipal executive, in their anxiety to make the experiment a success, might draw off a large supply of water from other parts of the town to meet the wants of Cammateepoora. He thought the Corporation would lose nothing by waiting till the Tansa water was available.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee said that he had already opposed the proposal at the Town Council, on the ground that there was not a sufficient supply of water in Cammateepoora, and that they should not introduce the system until they had an abundant supply. He would never give his consent to make an experiment—for it was something like an experiment—upon human lines, and especially the lines of the poor. If the experiment must be tried somewhere, let it be tried at Malabar Hill, if they liked, but not in the poor district of Cammateepoora. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Sir Frank Souter said he had seconded Captain Martin's amendment, because he thought the only point at issue in this case was whether they had a sufficient supply of water for entering the scheme of the scheme. If the water needed was available, without interfering with the supply of other places, he would be strongly in favour of carrying out the scheme, as it would go to improve the sanitary condition of the district.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban said that the water-closet system might be safely introduced even in the houses of the poorest provided that they were properly made, that a careful supervision was exercised over them, and there was an abundant supply of water to keep them clean. But their present difficulty was water. They had not at the present moment a sufficient supply of water for the requirements of the city. As Executive Engineer of the Presidency, he had in his charge hundreds of Government buildings, and he received complaints every day from the departments occupying those buildings, that they did not yet a sufficient supply. (Hear, hear.) In his own office, he was obliged to employ "bheesties" to get the water required for flushing the water-closets on the ground-floor. (Hear, hear.) In their present state of supply they ought to abstain from giving any more water for working the scheme in Cammateepoora.

Dr. Blaney expressed his surprise at the statement of the Acting Commissioner that Cammateepoora, a district containing 31,000 persons, was inhabited by the very poorest. As a matter of fact, the district was a rich one. (Hear, hear.) It indulged very largely in animal food, in foods of the best, highest and dearest quality, and also, he was afraid, in gang. (Laughter.) He had totalled up the monthly income of the tenants inhabiting some of those little one and two-storied houses, and found that it came to six and seven hundred rupees per house. Surely, it could not be said of such a district that it was inhabited by poverty stricken people, nor was it any indication of poverty that he should daily go about the district doing large practice. He should be the last person to suppose the scheme, if he was sure that it would improve the health of the district. But he had grave doubts about it.

On a division, the amendments were lost, and Dr. Blaney's motion was carried.

TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. Javerilal proposed the following resolution of the Town Council for adoption:—"That subject to the confirmation of the Corporation and of Government, sanction be given to the following alterations in the rules on the subject of the levy and refund of town duties:—

That in Section A, Rule I, Clause (d) be struck out and substituted by the following words:—

(d) Tare will be allowed at the following rates:—

Sugar, Bengal	per bag	6	lbs.
Do. Mauritius	"	8	"
Do. China	"	4	"
Sugarcandy	per tub	40	"
Do.	per basket	9	"
Do.	per bag pical	5	"
Jagree	per rowa	3	"
Do.	per chadia or bund	6	"
Ghee, in casks	4th of the gross weight.		
Do. in cask	1 cwt. per cask.		

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas, was carried.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Dr. R. N. Khory moved that in the opinion of the Corporation it is extremely undesirable to grant licenses for milch cattle stables in populated parts of the city, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to abstain from granting such licenses in future. Dr. Khory referred to a milch cattle stable built at Tardeo in a populated locality, and urged that no license should be granted for it. From his experience of private milch cattle stables, he could say that they were kept in a most unsatisfactory condition, and were injurious to the health of the public. The owners have on occasions been fined by the magistrates, but the punishment acted in no way as a deterrent and the nuisance continued unabated. With the exception of those owned by the Municipality, these stables were a disgrace to the city. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. N. B. Santook seconded the motion.

Mr. Dosabhoy

and even on the science of philology, an almost perfect knowledge is sometimes met with, but the questions of the day interesting to public men are treated by the eminent Church dignitaries at Rome, either with a limited apprehension of their bearing, or with childlike simplicity. The society Cardinals, however, are not the men who are admitted into the intimate councils of the Pope. They represent his Holiness admirably well in ceremonials of the Church, in which they make an imposing figure, but they have no part in suggesting the policy of the Holy See.

The Vatican, which in the minds of most foreigners is a magnificent cluster of galleries, gardens and libraries, in the recesses of which the Holy Father sits a captive, is as a fact the most wonderfully organized collection of public offices in the world. No capital in Europe has the advantage of finding under one vast roof all its departments of State as is the case at the Vatican. India alone in part shares with the Holy See this advantage, if we consider as the capital of India the dark and dingy building in Charles Street, Whitehall. But the Vatican has that which India cannot find, polished diplomatists who are familiar with the life of Courts, astute statesmen and men of the world who every morning read the leading journals of all Europe as well as a host of skilful permanent officials well versed in office work and equally competent to indite a despatch in ecclesiastical Latin or in diplomatic French. To the Piazza di S. Pietro there come daily the representatives of all the nationalities not only priests, not only Catholics, but politicians also, whose governments do not officially recognise the Papacy.

The diplomatic relations of the Holy See with those Powers which have official dealings with it, are maintained at Rome by four ambassadors, those of France, Austro-Hungary, Spain, and Portugal, and by Envoys Extraordinary from Prussia, Belgium, and Bavaria among others. The representatives of the Vatican abroad are Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Munich, Lisbon, Brussels, and Madrid, if we leave out the less important capitals. It will be seen that the sending and receiving of representatives is for the most part mutual, but there are exceptions in the case of the Protestant countries which have relations with the Holy See, Prussia, for example, sending an Envoy Extraordinary and not receiving a Nuncio. Holland also receives an inter-Nuncio—a diplomatist of the second class—but does not send an Envoy. The nunciatures are the chief training ground for the highest offices of the Vatican. Leo XIII. himself was Nuncio at Brussels. Cardinal Franchi, his first Secretary of State was Nuncio at Madrid; Cardinal Nina, who succeeded Franchi, was, like the Pope, formerly at Brussels; and Cardinal Jacobini was called from Vienna to be Secretary of State. Several of the present representatives of the Holy See in European capitals are men who are likely to be heard of in the future beyond the limits of the diplomatic body; as, for example, Cardinal di Rende, who holds the most difficult post, that of Paris; and the brothers Vannutelli, who are at Vienna and Lisbon, and who are both remarkable men. Cardinal Rampolla, the Nuncio at Madrid, is one of those who have been spoken of as likely to succeed to the office of Secretary of State; but there are rumours as to his health not being sufficiently good. He is one of the youngest wearers of the scarlet biretta, being only forty-three, and he was himself trained in the nunciature at Madrid, when Cardinal Simeoni was the apostolic representative there. It will be seen that the persons who mainly direct the Vatican affairs are all Italian, and I may add that all the members of the Papal Secretariate, from Monsignor Mocenni, the accomplished pro-Secretary of State downwards, are Italians to a man. A waiting game is at present being played upon both sides. The Quirinal waits for the Vatican to formulate some proposition which will recognise that the seat of Italian Government must remain at Rome; and the Vatican likewise waits, declining to make any move whatever. At the same time the Vatican, undoubtedly has no illusions, and does not expect, either from Italy or from abroad, any concession of territory or of temporal power.

The Italian clergy are not without national feeling, and the recent disaster in Abyssinia has brought it out in calling fourth pulpit commeadations of the soldiers who died for their country. The irreconcilable Italian politicians discount this patriotic action by urging that the Holy See has every reason for encouraging Italian colonial enterprise inasmuch as its successful accomplishment would involve the establishment of Italian missionary bishoprics which would be under the direct control of the Vatican; but the priestly patriotism is none the less real for all the gibes and sneers.

The Pope never sets foot beyond his so-called prison. Every now and then a paragraph appears in the Italian and French papers which states that the Holy Father has been recognised taking a drive in the streets of Rome in disguise, or at all events not in Pontifical attire. Such statements are probably not intended to be inventions, but they have been in each case the result of a glimpse of his elder brother, Cardinal Joseph Pecci. The imprisonment of the Pope has had an effect in Rome and in Italy wholly different from that which it has had in foreign countries. Abroad his captivity invests him with a mystery which has increased his influence. Even people who are well acquainted with the real surroundings of the Pope are impressed with the idea of the captive figure of the Vatican not only directing the affairs of what they look upon as the Church Universal throughout the world—for Westerns know little of the Eastern Church—but also influencing the policies of European powers from his self-imposed prison. On the Roman people his withdrawal from public view has had an entirely different effect. The Italian nature is not spiritual or mystical. Moreover, the people, though accepting the Catholic religion as a part of their daily life, do not trouble themselves about polemical discussions of matters of belief or of ecclesiastical polity. It has been unfairly said of them that they would be a nation of freethinkers if they had ever been known to think, but there is a certain measure of truth which underlies the epigramme. The simpler portion of them are, however, moved as no other people is moved by gorgeous pageantry and the rich colouring of bright processions. The Pope enclosed within the Vatican walls to them is nothing, but a Pope making a progress through the streets of Rome in his chariot of state and attended by the noble goards, is an embodiment of all they admire and revere. The Pope's advisers ought to know their own business best, but it cannot be doubted that if the Holy Father had been permitted to make himself visible to the Roman people, each drive he took through the city would have been a triumphal progress. The King and the Queen would have been the first to pay him marks of reverence, and the spectacle of the popular rulers of united Italy yielding public homage to the successor of St. Peter would have had a result difficult to over-estimate. It has not, however, seemed good to the majority among the Cardinals that this policy, should be followed and the Pope is unknown to the younger generation of Italians.

Although the Cardinals take the view that I have put forward, they have no belief in the restoration of any form of temporal power, and, on the other hand, not the slightest intention of leaving Rome, to which they are attached by large money interests and by every consideration which makes life endurable to highly civilised old gentlemen. They are well aware that even supposing the impossible, viz., the future existence of an Italian Government which would consent to abdicate in any degree the position attained in 1870, there would still be the population of Rome itself to reckon with. The city has undergone an extraordinary change since the occupation by the Italian troops. It has enormously increased in size since it has become the capital, and not only are the new inhabitants strongly opposed to the restitution in any form or degree of the temporal power, but the great bulk of the old Roman population is now, if not ardently attached to the Royal Government, at all events greatly disinclined to return to the former state of things.

The Church, in my opinion, has it in her power to make modern Italy into a citadel of the Church, provided she frankly accepts Italian unity and takes a completely patriotic attitude as regards the few home affairs in which she ought to make her influence felt. The reactionary party among the Cardinals make use of modern weapons. They point out to the Roman Pontiff, what no doubt is true, that the Church must not be Italian but world-wide. If, however, the Church is not to be Italian, it might be well to begin by so changing the constitution of the Sacred College as to make that body cosmopolitan and not Italian. One Cardinal for Canada and one for Australia may be enough for the present, but it is ridiculous to say that one Cardinal is a sufficient representative in the Sacred College for the Catholic population of the United States. In my opinion both changes might be wisely made. The government of the Church might be made non-Italian, and really placed in the hands of the whole Church, to select without regard for nationality the best servants that she can find, and on the other hand, Italy might become a sure haven, as free from foreign influence as Switzerland herself, and the most peaceful and contented of possible homes for the seat of a great Church.

FLORILINE.—**FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.**—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 38, Farringdon-road, London.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE success of the Imperial Institute is not widened with the process of the suns, say, the *Daily News*. The prospects of that singular craze grow small by degrees and beautifully less. Nowhere has the Institute excited popular enthusiasm, and in many places it is regarded with marked disfavour. Scotland and Wales are treated with so much contempt by Liberal and Conservative Disunionists that their abstention will be set down to the influence of Scotch parsimony or Welsh Dissent. Ireland nobody mentions in this connection, and indeed the idea of a Coercion Jubilee is not very pleasant. But even in England a judicious public remains profoundly indifferent to the fortunes, of the now "concern" at South Kensington. Liverpool before it sinned in rejecting Mr. Goschen, used to be regarded by the Tories as the very hope and crown of political things. But Liverpool has not gone mad over the Institute, or the Jubilee either. On the contrary, the Merseyites—which seems a prettier name than Liverpudlians—are in a severely critical mood, and disposed, like Praed's Whigs, to "ask the price of glories." There was a painful scene in the Liverpool Town Council the other day, when it was proposed that three thousand pounds should be voted to the Mayor for extra expenses in "celebrating the Jubilee Year."

There was a good deal of discussion upon the point in question, and finally the motion was defeated by fourteen votes against nine. No money will therefore be expended by the ratepayers of Liverpool in consequence of the fact that the Queen came to the throne fifty years ago, and not forty-nine, or fifty-one. The modes of celebration suggested were "a treat to the aged poor, and a Volunteer marching-out." It is a pity that the aged poor should suffer from the maladroitness of their advocates. One gentleman, Mr. Bowring, very sensibly suggested that the money subscribed to the Institute, now almost acknowledged to be a hopeless failure, should be diverted to local purposes, and probably the contributors would gladly consent to the change.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Kay, by his decision in Tomkinson *v.* the South-Eastern Railway, struck another blow at a dead or dying scheme. A majority of the shareholders in this undertaking voted last month a donation of one thousand pounds to the Imperial Institute. Mr. Tomkinson, who holds five hundred pounds of deferred ordinary stock, did not attend the meeting, but afterwards sent to the directors a written protest against what had been done. He was politely informed, that his share of the gift amounted to thirteen pence, and that he might have it back in postage stamps, or in any other form which he preferred. Mr. Tomkinson ought no doubt to have felt crushed, and apologised. Yet, such is the perversity of mankind, he sought redress in the shape of an injunction from the Chancery Division. In vain did the Attotrney General argue for the Company that if the Institute were successful there would be a large increase of traffic on the South-Eastern Railway. Sir Richard Webster must have felt that this was neither an ingenious nor an ingenuous plea. Mr. Justice Kay said that the Company had no more right to make the present to the Imperial Institute than to Madame Tussand's or a picture-gallery. It is to be hoped that the peremptory decision of Mr. Justice Kay, who scarcely required to hear any argument from Tomkinson's counsel, will have a wholesome and widespread effect. Other companies have followed the example of the South Eastern Railway, and other companies, if Mr. Justice Kay's judgment be sound law, can be similary strained. The connection of the Prince of Wales with the Imperial Institute makes some people very anxious to see their names brought into juxtaposition with his. This may be a natural and laudable feeling, provided that those who entertain it are prepared to gratify it at their own expense. But the money of shareholders is impressed with a trust, and cannot be employed on objects which are not included in the purview of the association.

The best way in which her Majesty's Ministers could celebrate her Majesty's Jubilee would be to abandon the odious and unnecessary Bill now before the House of Commons. It is high time to do so. The Government have done enough for honour. They have introduced such a measure shows quiet clearly that Lord Salisbury, after failing to manage the landlords by "pressure within the limits" of the law, was ready to extend the law far beyond the limits of constitutional liberty. But Lord Salisbury is a clear-sighted man, and he must already see that his attempt is foredoomed to failure. It is one thing to fight against a minority of the Irish members aided by a numerically insignificant fraction of English Radicals. It is quite another thing for an Administration which depends for its existence upon deserters from the ranks of its opponents to contend against the Liberal party, aided by the enormous majority of the representatives of the Irish people. Lord Salisbury must see, though Mr. Smith may labour under an incurable incapacity for seeing, that the game of coercion is up. Only a few lines of the first clause of the Bill have yet been before the House of Commons. But already the absurdity of the whole thing have been proved. The Bill is not likely to pass in any shape which would remotely resemble the Government's original design. Even if it does pass, the patriotism and determination of the Irish people will surely make it inoperative. In seeking to defeat it by all legitimate means Irishmen will know that they have the support of the Liberal party in this country. Lord Salisbury has a great opportunity. By abandoning this ill-omened and abortive project he would extend the celebration of the Jubilee from Great Britain to the United Kingdom.

The Prime Minister of England in this fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign might, if he pleased, ensure the triumphant success of the Jubilee by frankly acknowledging that in seeking to put Ireland on a lower level than Great Britain he had made an unfortunate mistake. The Conservative party, or all that was most patriotic in it, would follow him to a man and a line would be drawn between Englishmen and Coercionists. Then we could celebrate a comfortable jubilee, instead of marching straight to anarchy, confusion, disruption, and international hatred.

LION-TAMING AND MAGNETISM.

SOME two hundred journalists were present the other day, at Folies Bergere, Paris, where a sort of general rehearsal was given of a seance of magnetism which took place in a cage containing two fine lionesses, Saida and Sarah, and an immense lion, Romulus. The cage was placed on the stage, and the lion-tamer, Giacometti, having entered it he made the animals first perform in the usual way, but the great attraction was the entrance into the cage of M. de Torcy and his "subject," Mdlle. Lucia. This subject is not more than twenty years of age, plump and what may be called plain. She was dressed in white, and had her hair hanging loose over her shoulders. After presenting her to the spectators, M. de Torcy told her to go into a cage placed against the one containing the lions and communicating with it by a door. He followed her in and made a few passes in front of her eyes. In a minute Lucia seemed to be fast asleep. Opening the door leading into the lion's cage, M. de Torcy entered it, and in obedience to his order was followed by his subject. She walked straight up to the lions, which were kept in respect by Giacometti. Romulus seemed to be half asleep, Sarah appeared afraid, and only Saida kept on roaring. M. de Toroy then made Lucia kneel down in front of the lions. Her arms were stretched out towards them, and the expression of her countenance changed from that of astonishment to joy. Roused up by Giacometti, the lion now began rushing and bounding round Lucia, who remained motionless. The lioness Saida was then made to stand on her hind paws. While Giacometti held her jaws wide open, M. de Torcy ordered Lucia to stand up and walk up to the formidable animal. The subject obeyed with the utmost composure. Two heavy arm-chairs were then put into the cage, and, assisted by the lion-tamer, M. de Torcy placed Lucia, who was now as rigidly stiff as a board, with her head resting on the back of one and her feet on the back of the other. This was the barrier over which the lions were made to jump with most formidable roaring. The gas of the establishment was turned low, Bengal fires were lighted, and the lions, urged on by Giacometti's steel whip, roared louder as they continued to leap over this barrier of human flesh and blood.

From the beginning to end there was something terrible in seeing the young woman in a state of unconsciousness place herself in what appeared imminent danger of being devoured, and the unpleasant feeling was considerably increased when at the last jump the lioness Saida failed to clear Lucia, and sent her rolling on the ground. She fell heavily, but remained, inert till M. de Toroy waked her up by blowing on her forehead. On opening, her eyes Lucia appeared more astonished than frightened in finding herself among the wild beast. The performance was over, and Lucia, M. de Toroy, and Giacometti left the cage, and were greeted with hearty applause by the spectators. It is announced that the same mixture of lion-taming and hypnotism is to form part of the performance given nightly at the Folies Bergere. Crowds of people will doubtlessly go to witness the spectacle, but most people will, I think, return home with a feeling of astonishment that such a performance is permitted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon-road London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Kimberley, 2,463 tons, sailed from Bombay yesterday, under Captain J. Higgens, laden with a sundry cargo for Hull.

THE s.s. Friary, 1,515 tons, Captain T. R. Evans was cleared out yesterday for Hull. She carries a general cargo on board.

THE s.s. Kohinur, Captain W. R. Wright cleared yesterday with a general cargo and one deck passenger on board for coast and Calcutta.

THE s.s. Architect, 1,235 tons, Captain T. Chanaler, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Aden (May 26) in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins sailed yesterday, for Ratnagiri, Malabar coast, and Calcutta with a cargo of salt, and ten deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Bagdad, Captain F. W. Frowhawkh arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers from Mozambique (April 30):—Assistt Apothecary J. C Braganza, wife and four children, one hospital asistt and 52 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed's.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia ...	2101	Briscoe	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Victoria	2225	W. Russel	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Mt. Lebanon	1555	E. Ellicot	C	Boyts Craig & Co.
,, Assam	1579	W. A. Wheler ..	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Etolia	2055	W. Gill	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kimberley..	2464	J. Higgins	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Graham..	1911	Bear	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Tockwith ...	1443	J. Murton	H	Rutunjee Bomanjee.
,, Lamport	1572	Colter	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. of Venice	2200	H. Y. Moffat....	L	Sir C. Forbes &Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2333	Macdougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Lisnacrieve.	1381	J. Williams	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Abeona	1401	G. B. Corner....	O	Rally Brothers.
,, Friary	1505	T. R. Evans	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, St. Albans..	1316	Millard	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Dunbar	1172	T. Wizzel	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Architect (s)	Chanaler.....	Aden, May 26.
	Bagdad (s)	Frowhawk..	Mozambique, Apl.30

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Welbury (s)	Kennedy....	Trieste and Venice.
	County of Salop(s)	Rice	Trieste and Venice.
	Mount Lebanon(s)	Ellicott	Antwerp.
	Kimberley (s)	Higgins	Hull.
	Goa (s)	Lewins.....	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels have been entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Architect, for Liverpool.
,, Worsley Hall, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Bagdad, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Friary, Evans, for Hull.
,, Kohinur, Wright, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
29	Othello	Harvey	New York, Feb. 19.
	Jessemene...	Hawkins.....	New York, Feb. 6.
	Cocconada s	Icely	Rangoon, May 21.
	Clan Mackintosh s..	McAllistar....	Liverpool, April 20.
	Landaura s	Gray	Bombay, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

May 29.—Steamers Arratoon Apcar, Madras and Clan Macgregor. Ship Mauiesden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Bruce, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., Bo., I. M. D., from leave from Lanowli.

JUNE 2.

Boileau, Lt., Bl., 2nd Goorkhas, on long leave, from Dehra Dun.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 2.

Spilsbury, Capt., Bo. R. E., on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. HORE, Officiating Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 3rd, 1887.

1. Members of the Corps desirous of learning heavy Gun drill, are requested to forward their names to the adjutant without delay.

2. Vol. R. Samuel E. Company is granted 3 months, leave of absence from the 4th instant.

By Order,

(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON. Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham (s), 3 cases umbrellas, S Noor Mahomed; 7 packages machinery, the J Baloo S and W Co; 39 tons sheet iron, E Bates and Co; 100 cases whisky, J Framji; 19 casks safety fuses, Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co.

Victoria (s), 15 cases umbrellas, Benn, Ashley and Co; 18 cases machinery, the Khandeish S and W Co.

Europa (s), 30 cases French polish, N Sarufali and Co; 247 casks disinfectants, John Fleming and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham (s), 250 kegs zinc paint, A Abdool Hoosein.

Europa (s), 10 kegs soft soap, P M Mody and Co.

FROM HULL.

Caizo (s), 22 cases dry colours, C Moolji and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Westbourne (s), 18 cases medicines of sorts, H Moolji.

Yessoo (s), 8 packages medicines, T Bhanji.

Ancona (s), 1 package boots and shoes, T Hukimji.

Sutlej (s), 1 case boots and shoes, T Hakimji.

Tasmania (s), 1 cask port wine and 1 cask sherry, D Nasserwanji.

Verona (s), 4 casks ivory bangles, Sk Adam Esoobhai; 2 cases boots and shoes, H Sallemanji; 1 cask whisky, C Palmer and Co.

Ravenna (s), 2 cases stationery, H Roopji; 12 cases umbrellas, L Luckumsee; 10 cases hams, beacon, and cheese, Edulji Jehangirji; 1 case boots and shoes, H M Hakimji; 27 bales printing paper, M Jamaloodin; 101 boxes candles, M Esoofbhai; 90 kegs zinc paint, E Keekabhai; 130 kegs zinc paint, H Cooverji; 1 cask port and 1 cask sherry, R Ramchandra and Co; 5 cases champagne, Volkart Bros.

FROM ANTWERP.

Eden Hall (s), 106 cases window glass, S Babooji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria (s), 93 bales cotton, Vagji Valubhdas; 85 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 50 bales wool, H Khildass; 325 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 96 bales wool, R Amarchand; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 118 bales wool, The Bombay Co, Ld; 80 bales wool M Ramgopal; 50 bales wool, Nanji Bhanji; 179 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

E Reed (s), 700 bales hemp, D Chaganlal.

Eden Hall (s), 20 cases chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 15 cases chutney, R Dorabji; 100 bales cotton, C C Bombby and Co.

City of Venice (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.

Bellona (s), 212 bales cotton, Pitamber Bhojraj; 201 cwts mussor, A Blascheck and Co.

Lord Charlesmout (s), 14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros

Etolia (s), 17,594 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 78 bales cotton, V Munji; 89 bales cotton, H Coorji; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 800 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 610 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Friary (s), 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 690 cwts myrabolums, A Salmon and Co; 6 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutgillier.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Philadelphia (s), 2,603 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts mustard seed, 2,000 cwts myrabolums, 1,000 cwts castor seed, and 400 cwts teedseed, Volkart Bros.

Mt Lebanon (s), 1,000 cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gordonier (s), 550 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lisnacrieve (s), 789 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 4,018 cwts linseed, 3,789 cwts groundnuts and 7,495 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Dunbar (s), 4,500 cwts gingelly seed and 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Lamport (s), 1,140 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 2,400 cwts gingelly seed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St Albons (s), 12 packages cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cy of Salop (s), 89 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Assam (s), 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wm. Bell and Co.

FOR VNICE.

Assam (s), 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GNOA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 2,474 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

Monkseaton (s), 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 4,999 cwts gingelly seed; Volkart Bros; 100 balks cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Latimer (s), 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 13th May 1887:—22nd Regt Bo Inf—Havaldar-Major Ubdar Khan to be Jamadar vice Shaikh Haidar, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, Surgn A F Ferguson, M B, I M S.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—5th Regt Bo Cavy—Ressaidar Muhammad Mir Khan to be Risaldar from 1st April 1887 vice Jaswant Rao, promoted, and Kote-Dafedar Wahid Ali Khan to be Jamadar from 22nd Jan 1887 vice Rahim Khan, promoted.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Capt G W Roughton to be Actg Adjt during the absence on leave of Capt H S B Hodgkinson.

B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from 1st April 1887:—Major W S S Bisset, R E, Hony Col of the B B and C I Railway Vol Corps and Lieut-Col Comdg the Rajputana-Malwa Vol Rifle Corps, to be Lieut-Col Comdt to complete the Establ; Major B W Blood, Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieut-Col to Comd the 2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Volunteer Rifle Corps (or Rajputana-Malwa Volunteers), vice Lieut-Col W S S Bisset, promoted to be Lieut-Col Comdt; and Mr. F N Gutersloh to be Major vice Major B W Blood, promoted.

The furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs granted to Capt A Keene, R A, Commanding No 1 Mountain Battery, by G G O No 294 dated 19th May 1887, is cancelled.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 12th May 1887:—3rd Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadar Ramji Sabli to be Subhedar vice Rahim Beg, pensioned; Havaldar-Major Dhondu Ghorpuray to be Jamadar, vice Ramji Sabli, promoted; and Color-Havaldar Ibrahim Khan to be Jamadar vice Daulat Singh, pensioned.

The services of Lieut M B Salmon, S C, were replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C, with effect from the 2nd Oct 1886.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—C B Pritchard, Esq, C S, C S I, to be Hon Col vice Hony Col H N B Erskine, C S I, resigned.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotions and appointments are made:—

To be Lieut-Colonel—Major H C Baggallay.

To be Major—Capt B Phillips.

To be Lieuts—Messrs J A Alexander Turner, and C Espley.

The furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs granted by G G O No 190, dated 4th April 1887, to Major J M Hunter, S C, Assist Pol Agent, Mahi Kantha (Supt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio Assist to the Pol Agent, Kathiawar), is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col W F Sandwith, S C, 183 days, medical certificate.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No 377, dated 27th May 1887, is republished:—Capt J S Minter, RA, Ord Officer, 3rd Class, is re-appointed for a further term of five years, with effect from the 16th Oct 1887.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut H Clowes, 2nd Battn E Y Regt, Offg Wing Officer 24th Bo Infy, 11th May 1886.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Duncan a Member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board, vice Mr G B Linch, resigned.

The Rev C Kirk, MA, Actg Chaplain of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his being relieved of his duties.

The Revd A W Baynham, MA, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Dharwar, with effect from the date of his being relieved at Belgaum by the return to duty of the Reverend W Wingate, M A.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days granted to Lieut M B Salmon by this Department Notification No 5779 dated the 5th October 1886, is hereby cancelled, and the services of that officer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept from the 2nd Oct 1886.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to allow Mr Akber Ali, late fourth grade Inspr of Police in the Satara Dist, to retain the title of Khan Saheb after retirement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, to appoint Rao Saheb Madhavlal Harilal Desai, B A, to be a Member of the Bench of Magistrates at Nadiad in the district of Kaira vice Khan Saheb Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani, resigned, and to confer upon him, within the limits of the town of Nadiad, all the powers conferred or conferable by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr C A B Beatty was appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, during the absence of Capt E F Marriott on examination leave from the 22nd March 1887.

A'zam Naro Raghunath Babre, acting Mahalkari of Umbergaon, taluka Dahanu in the district of Than, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in the district of Thana.

Lieut H J Forster, S C is appointed to be Cant Magt at Jacobabad.

Lieut Forster is also appointed to be a Magte of the first class, under Sect 12 of Act X of 1882, within hee limits of the Military Cant of Jacobabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutt H J Forster to be also Supt of Bazars for the Cont of Jacobabad.

Capt W P Walshe and Mr S Higgins respectively delivered over and received charge of H M's Govt Workhouse, Bommbay, on the 24th inst.

Khan Bahadur Manakji Nasserwnji Nanavati relinquished charge of his duties as Additional 1st class Subordinate Judge with appelat powers in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 9th inst.

Mr E P Green sub pro-tem Assist-Supt of Police (on probation), Nasik, passed on the 15th April 1887 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard under Rule 4 of the Rules 7th Nov 1882 for the examination of Police Probationers.

Mr C F G Lester, Assist Supt of Police, Palanpur, passed on the 14th April 1887 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard under Rules 7 and 8 of the rules above referred to.

A'zam Vishnu Narayan Marathe, sub pro tem. Head Karkun of taluka Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magiste of third class in the district of Poona.

Mr G Druitt, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months, in continuation of the furlough granted to him by Govt Notification No 4737, dated 14th Aug 1886.

Rao Bahadur Sabaji Lakshman Savant and Khan Bahadur Manakji Nasarwanji Nanavati respectively delivered over and received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Coart at Poona on the 19th inst.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar delivered over charge of the office of Joint Subordinate Judge of Poona on the 16th inst.

Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar delivered over chargo of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sasvad in the Poona Dist on the 14th inst.

Rao Saheb Govind Wasudeo Tallu and Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vadgaon in the Poona Dist on the 14th inst.

Messrs Wali Mahomed Hassanally Akhund and K C Khilani respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Sindhi Translator, Educational Dept, on 6th April 1887.

Messrs N M Palnigar and Wali Mahomed Hassanally Akhund respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Master of the Shikarpur High School on 16th April inst.

Mr G W Forrest, on special duty, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty days on full pay, and for one month and ten days on half-pay, from 1st June or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Surgn-Major G Waters, or till further orders:—Surgn R Manser to act as Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College; and Surgn H W B Boyd to act as Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College.

Messrs R L Khambati and Mohanlal R Jhaveri respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Surat Sub-division, on the 7th May 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Scott, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 11th June to 20th Aug 1887.

Mr R P Barrow, C S, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th April 1887.

Mr G Carmichael, C S, passed with credit the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th April 1887.

Mr Carmichael also passed an examination in Gujarati on the 19th April 1887.

Mr W S Cole, Assist Supt Sind Revenue Survey, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

The undermentioned officers passed the Ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th April 1887:—

Passed with Credit—Mr Chintaman Krishna Hardikar, B A, sub pro-tem Head Karkun, Taluka Bhimthadi; and Mr Vinayak Apaji Gupte, B A, Clerk, Collector's Office, Nasik.

Passed—Mr Narayan Dattatray Garde, L C E, Second Karkun, Taluka Tasgaon, Satara; Mr Manilal Ajitrai, B A Actg Aval Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Ahmedabad; Clerk, Mr Yeshwant Vithal Parulekar, Actg Depy Accountant, Ratnagiri; Mr Prabhapa Virupaxpa Mamdapur, Collector's Correspondence Office, Dharwar; 6 Mr Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, BA, Treasurer, Chaliagaon.

Passed—Mr Gajanan Vaman Gadre, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence Office, Sholapur; Mr Vinayak Narayan Parchure, BA, Second Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Ahmedabad; Clerk, Mr Yeshwant Vithal Parulekar, Actg Depy Accountant, Ratnagiri; Mr Prabhapa Virupaxpa Mamdapur, Collector's Correspondence Office, Dharwar; 6 Mr Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, BA, Treasurer, Chaliagaon.

Passed—Mr Gajanan Vaman Gadre, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence Office, Sholapur; Mr Vinayak Narayan Parchure, BA, Second Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Alibag;

Mr Bhimr

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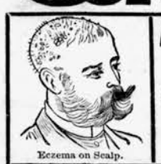

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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SILVER SETS—
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SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer in Case Rs. 95 each.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

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Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
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CIGAR CASES—
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CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

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Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs 75.

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Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

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In Silver, a great variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

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Silver, Rs. 18 each.

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In Silver, fitted in cases, Rs. 175 each

SILVER SETS—
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SILVER SETS—
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Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherche* specimens of modern art; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

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March 11th, 1887.

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	Rs.	A.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best drab felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
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TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes ...	14	8

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

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OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

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More than 50 different patterns
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Numbers of most effective designs.
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Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Invaluable for Invalids as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

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RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

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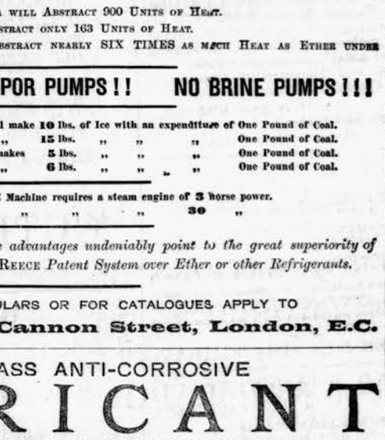

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ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
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MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all lotions and cream of cosmetics and cheap advice, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it used by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands as it arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, irritated eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.

4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is admired as a fragrant and invigorating dressing for the head.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

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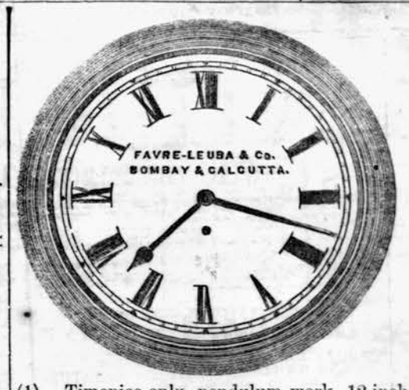
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.



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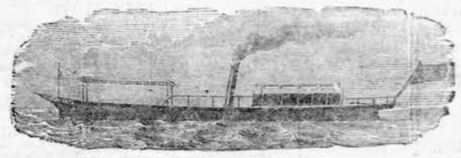

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